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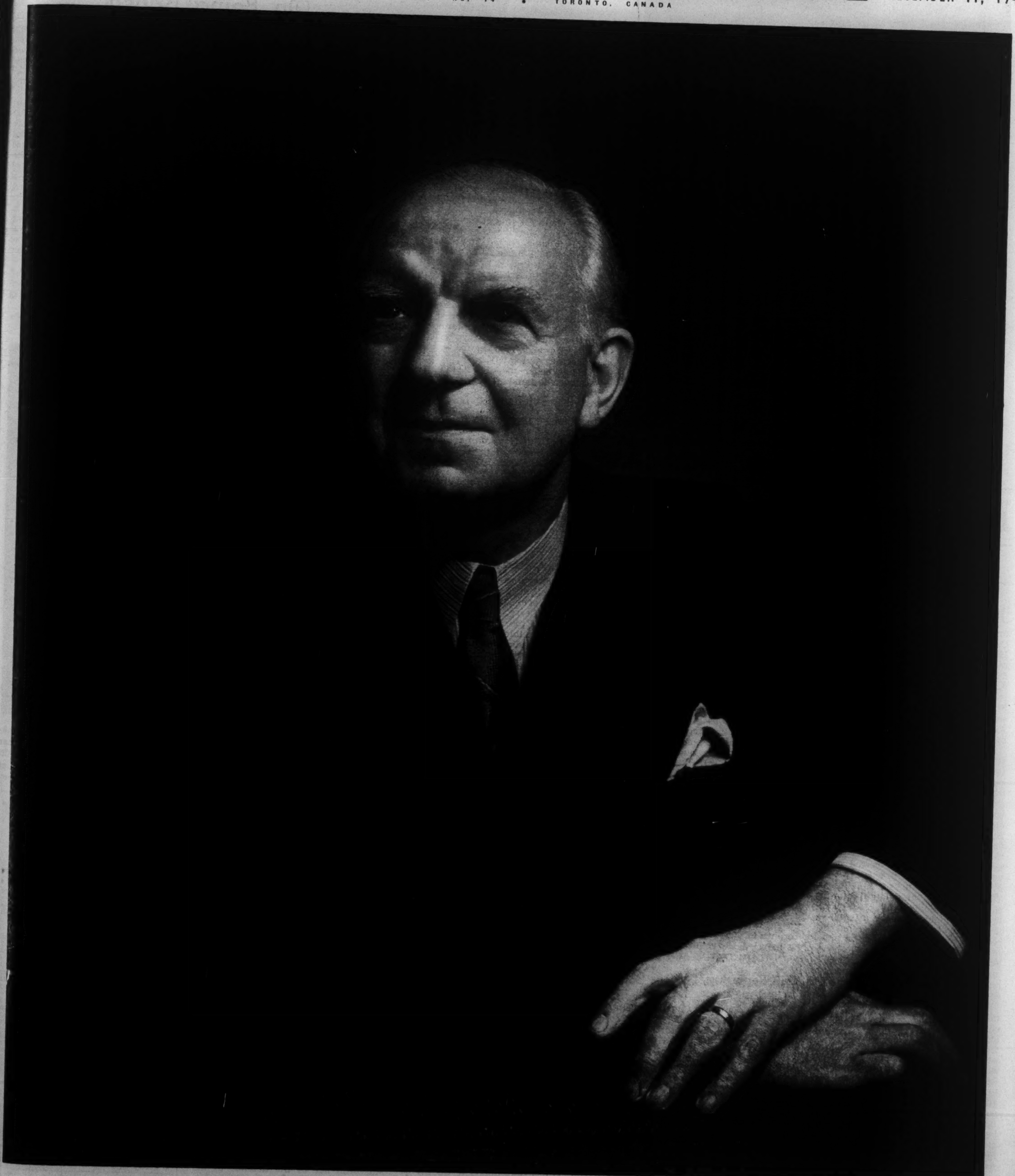

—Photo by Karsh

Lord Woolton, Britain's Newly Appointed First Minister of Reconstruction. See Article page 22

JOSEPH W. G. CLARK —Photo by Karsh.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Telling People About War

BY COROLYN COX

JOE CLARK, like Talleyrand, is a notable survivor in a field where many heads have rolled in the dust. Called to Ottawa in the spring of 1940 to do something about public relations for the R.C.A.F., today as Director-in-Chief, Public Relations Armed Forces, he presides over the entire Laurentian Building on Elgin Street, housing a well organized service that covers Army, Navy and Air Force, wherever they are, all over the world.

How did Mr. Clark manage to stick in the saddle? By a combination of developing capacity and a sense of humor. Neither alone could have saved him.

In the first place, Clark knew his way round extremely well when his old pal of the last war, Air Marshal Billy Bishop, first approached him about the job that needed doing with the Air Force. He is forty-seven, neither too young nor bowed down with years. He was practically born a newspaper man, son of Joseph Thomas Clark, the late editor-in-chief of the Toronto *Star*, and brother of global Gregory, a figure so universally known that Joe has till recently seemed by comparison practically retiring. Toronto to the bone, as soon as Joe got out of its schools and 'Varsity, in 1911, he took a job on the *Globe*, switched to the *Daily Star* in 1913.

He got to be 20 in 1916, was commissioned in the army direct from civil life, crossed to France as bombing officer with the 75th Battalion, 4th Canadian Division that summer, went through the Somme offensive. At three a.m. one morning on Vimy Ridge he got his orders to go over to England to train for the Air Force, and at the same time found all transportation cancelled on account of the furious activity thereabouts. Looking for a lift back to Boulogne, Clark dropped in on a Royal Air Force officers' mess. What with pianos, good food and drink and an air of peaceful calm, he thought it was Heaven. The crowd took Clark on—who wouldn't? —suggested in view of the circumstances he'd better just stay with them, and the C.O. offered to train him as an observer. So the very next morning Joe climbed into a B.E. two seater, went back up over Vimy Ridge as "observer" in the dawn patrol! But to understand how he felt about it you have to watch his hands carving out through the air what his words are saying. How often in "moments of tension" in his present job Joe carries off the static from a contentious group, his hands wing-slipping, turning, making a three point landing on his desk— and then everybody laughs and gets on with the job.

Clark was given his Observer's wings right on that first field, but still wanted to be a pilot. He was shot down the day before he was to leave again for England, finally got there in hospital. After recuperation, good golf and robust combat with the Medical Board, he returned again to France and action, was the first Observer to become a Flight Commander, won the D.F.C. and mentions in dispatches. In March 1919 he wangled his way out of Rhyl a few days before the riots as O.C. ship on the Princess Juliana. He returned to Toronto to work on the *Star*. In 1920 he married Hazel, daughter of Nelson D. Porter of Ottawa.

Quit Reporting

One day when Clark turned up to report a Toronto Canadian Club lunch, J. J. Gibbons advised him to quit that stuff and go into the advertising game. Clark talked that over with his old Sunday School Teacher, James Fisher, was soon secretary to the James Fisher Company, Advertising Agents. In 1926 he became Vice-President of Geo. H. MacDonald Ltd. Agency, and in 1931 was appointed Director of Sales for Cockfield, Brown and Company Ltd. He therefore covered the whole field, from radio and newspaper copy writing, layouts and surveys to selling national accounts.

When Clark first came to the R.C.A.F. in 1940, he assumed he would go back into the uniform he had worn in another war. Very wisely, however, as it turned out, the decision was to keep the head of the Public Relations office a civilian. He spotted I. Norman Smith, youthful Secretary-Treasurer of the *Journal* in Ottawa, borrowed him for a three months period that ran to a full year, and between them they set up the R.C.A.F. Public Relations Service.

Clark started this vitally important part of Canada's war activity with a fundamental comprehension of what the job was, and thereafter he had a threefold operation to perform. He had to impart his comprehension to the "Brass Hats" of the force on the one side, and make them realize that in this, a people's war, wives, mothers, sisters, the public at large had to be told things, had to see and feel what was going on with their men in the forces or we couldn't win the war. The press, on the other hand, the newspapers, services and magazine editors, must have their fears allayed that he was to be a Goebbels to suppress real news, hand out propaganda made to order, and that sort of thing. Clark has consistently maintained that he and all his officers were to serve the editors, since, indeed, the editors pay the shot. It was his preoccupation to see that they got what they wanted as they wanted it, within the limits of what the authorities in the services considered proper with regard to military secrecy and safety, a line which Clark has never made the slightest effort even to bend.

United Services

In June of 1941 Clark took over the Army as well as the R.C.A.F., and in 1942 the Navy came in, too. So now we have all three services under one head. Canada has, as usual, followed her own lead in this matter, and Clark is the only civilian holding such a position. In Great Britain the director of Public Relations is a Major General for the army, and Lord Stangate for the R.A.F. In Washington the Army has a Major General and the Navy a Captain.

Under Mr. Clark sit three directors, one for each arm of the forces. There is now a well organized service that spreads all over the world, Public Relations Officers, who are in uniform, attached to every unit possible. Clark is responsible to the press services and Canadian publishers for their contact with the war. Their own correspondents are to do their own observing and recording. Public Relations Officers, who are experienced newspapermen, accompany the correspondents in order to assure them every facility possible to do their work and rush their copy out. Where correspondents are not sent, on individual corvettes, for example, or in isolated R.C.A.F. or R.A.F. stations, P.R.S.'s may be assigned actually to write copy so that if possible no section of our men will fight unrecorded.

Brass Hats Like Him

Mr. Clark's own son, Joe Jr., age 21, is a Lieutenant in the R.C.N.V.R. attached to the Corvette H.M.C.S. *Arrowhead*.

What the "Brass Hats" say of Joe today is that he has their confidence and support. They feel he throws his heart and soul into his work, has ideas galore, thinks ahead, never grows complacent. He is told what is happening, what is going to occur in various fields of action, as would be done with any responsible staff officer. Mr. Clark then lays out his plans, arranges to have his side of the operation taken care of according to the technique of his branch of the service. Sometimes, they say, new officers, preoccupied with their jobs, their authority and seniority, don't appreciate the basis of democratic government, misunderstand the service Public Relations has to do, haven't grasped the deeper meaning of "publicity". Then they find that the senior officers recognize and trust Clark, and come to do likewise.

Along with his easy manner, incomparable flair for telling a story, and perennial humor, Joe Clark's respect for his job and ability to grow with it have brought dignity to a new service that makes it worthy of the traditions of our Navy, Army and Air Forces.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

On Being British

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE ARTICLE contained in the Toronto *Telegram* of November 26 headed "Oppose Influx of Immigrants if Not British" and setting forth the protest of the Canadian Corps Association, by their Secretary, Mr. O. T. G. Williamson, is in my opinion an exhibit which can scarcely be beaten for narrowness, bigotry, racial prejudice and the absolute negation of everything we fight for. Great Britain herself, England herself, is a hodge-podge of different peoples, and the original Britons are pretty well lost in the mixture of Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Romans, Normans, Germans (and it must be remembered that the House of Hanover was German), Italians, Jewish and every other people under heaven, who have united to make up the Britain of today. Go to South Cornwall and you will find distinct traces of Spanish and Moorish blood.

For heaven's sake, let Canada make her own mixture. It will at least be fresh, and ordinary humanity demands that we open our doors to God's needy ones from these lands that have suffered far more than have the British Isles.

Many of our best Canadians have other than British blood in their veins, and speaking of British immigrants, it must be absolutely determined that we get a good class. We have in the past been deluged with the offscouring of the big cities, who came here as to a land of plenty, expecting to be kept with very little effort on their own part. Any social worker has had more than enough experience with these. We should accept only self-respecting industrious British people at this time.

A crying need in Canada is for thrifty, intelligent (as most of them are) Scandinavian folk to fill up our far Northern land. These people have lived within or near the Arctic circle. Too many Britishers herd into our cities. Most central European people, even those of peasant stock, are thrifty and hardworking and never heard of "the dole" and don't expect to be carried.

Anyway, the earth is the Lord's and who are we to shut our doors when conditions in their own lands become intolerable to others of God's children?

Just why these Corps members should behave as though they were the only people who have done anything to defend Canada is rather a puzzle.

Look over any list of the members of our present services, Air, Navy or Army, and see the large proportion of names among them that cannot by any stretch of imagination be called British, and remember too that these are voluntary and quite a number of the soldiers in the last war were conscripts. Volunteers serve their country because they want to do so.

Canada has already poured help and comforts of our every description into Great Britain and continues to do so, but this does not fulfill her obligations to humanity,—away with this "me and my folks" spirit.

Toronto, Ont. J. DUNCAN.

Pope and Fascism

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of November 20, Mr. George Rutherford disagrees with some statements made by Mr. John England in his excellent article of "War's Spotlight Focuses on the Vatican." Mr. Rutherford says, that in an address delivered on June 13, 1943, to 25,000 Italian workers, "His Holiness pleaded with his audience to be faithful to the regime and to continue to work devotedly in the interests of Mussolini's government."

It is not clear how Mr. Rutherford could force such a meaning out of the Pope's words. In this address not a single mention is made of Mussolini nor of the defence of his regime. Nor have his words particular reference to Italian conditions. Rather, his words and arguments are as close to the workers of Detroit or of Toronto as they are to those of Turin or of Rome. The Pope speaks in general terms of the thorough social reform urgent in the whole framework of modern society. He stresses the well known papal teachings, from Leo XIII on, that relief will come from a "progressive and prudent evolution—and guided by Christian laws of justice and equity;" not by violent "revolution which shall overturn the social order" and by which "the working class is bound, yoked and tied to the force of State Capitalism, which restrains and subjects all, not only the family, but even the conscience, and transforms the workers into a gigantic labor machine." The system here condemned is obviously, totalitarianism.

Mr. Rutherford, it would appear, received his knowledge from a dubious second-hand source rather than from the text itself.

THEODORE C. MCDERMOTT.
Toronto, Ont.

In this war "Sister Susie" isn't sticking to her knitting. As part of her A.T.S. training, this girl has qualified as a boot repairer. She's kept busy soling shoes for soldiers.

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THE FRONT PAGE

MR. KING, in his speeh last Saturday, dwelt only on the necessity for fighting inflation, but he seemed to show awareness, even if he did not communicate it to his audience, of the possibility that the post-war trend of prices will actually be downward rather than up. In announcing that payment of the wartime cost-of-living bonus will be stopped and the amount of the bonus incorporated in basic wage rates, Mr. King said this would afford "a more adequate safeguard of the basic living standard of labor than was provided by the cost-of-living bonus." As inflexible basic wage rates would certainly not be a better safeguard against rising prices than the flexible cost-of-living bonus, his statement could only mean that he envisages the possibility that prices and the cost of living may decline instead of rise, automatically eliminating the cost-of-living bonus and reducing labor's money income. He seeks to guard labor against this eventuality.

If this is a correct interpretation of Mr. King's statement, it may be pointed out that he is not alone in holding this view. The popular belief is that the public, with pockets full of wartime savings, will rush to buy goods immediately the war ends, and that with goods in short supply pending the full-scale resumption of peacetime production, the result may be a runaway rise in prices. Many acute observers, on the other hand, hold that the ending of the war will release such huge governmental stocks of goods for public consumption, and industry will produce so abundantly, that there will be an actual surplus of goods, which will operate to push prices downward.

If this proves to be the case, it will be decidedly hard on industry and on the volume of employment if it is not possible to make wage adjustments accordingly. The effect would be definitely deflationary, as industry's only recourse would be to reduce working staffs. Surely deflation should be recognized as the twin evil of inflation.

Socialist Privileges

WE AGREE with Mr. Gladstone Murray that most of the CCF leaders honestly believe that socialism can be applied and maintained constitutionally. We agree also, however, with his declaration that under a socialist system "criticism and opposition are bound to be included under the spacious umbrella of attempted sabotage and therefore forbidden." It has to be remembered that whereas under the existing system production and distribution are activities in the main of private enterprises, carried on for the sake of gain, under socialism they are activities of the state, carried on presumably for the public benefit. A private enterprise must always be open to criticism, although that criticism must be well based or it runs the risk of incurring a suit for libel. The state, if it allows criticism, is likely to receive a good deal of it in irresponsible form, since the libel laws are seldom if ever invoked against the critics; and this gives it a plausible excuse for prohibiting criticism altogether, on the ground that it is detrimental to the public interest. In the individual case it may often actually be so; but the prohibition of all criticism is probably much more detrimental to the public interest than the sum of all the individual detrimental criticisms that could possibly be made.

Even now, when we are far from being under a regime of complete socialism, the government organizations which carry on many of our productive and distributive activities have taken to themselves powers which far exceed anything ever claimed by private organizations performing the same activities. Protections which in the old days were deemed necessary only for persons and authorities engaged in the most essential processes of government are now made available for persons and authorities engaged in the dispensing of alcohol and the provision of public transportation. The prerogative writs have long ceased to be valid against crown enterprises. In many lines the state is both the performer of an activity and the regulator of other performers who are in competition with it.

In some cases the authority which does the regulating is also the authority which carries on the activity; in other cases it is a different authority but equally responsible to the government. The CBC operates its own broadcasting stations and regulates those of competing operators through the same board; the Canadian National Railways are controlled, like the C.P.R., by the Board of Transport Commissioners, but it is the same government which appoints the Board and which owns the Canadian National Railways—and does not own the C.P.R. This tendency to confer special privileges upon enterprises carried on by the state is therefore already in evidence on a large scale, and it is quite impossible to suppose that when all, or even a very large proportion, of our enterprises are carried on by the state the tendency will not be continued and intensified.

The reply of the socialists is simply that whatever laws and regulations the state lays down governing the attitude of the private citizen towards state enterprises must be obeyed. And the answer to that is that the existence, and acceptance, of these laws and regulations will convert the state into something entirely different from what it now is.

Victory Loan Benefits

A FORTNIGHT ago we discussed what is probably the most important of the secondary benefits derived from the campaigns for the sale of the successive Victory Loans—the primary benefit being of course the acquisition by the government of the necessary funds for carrying on the war. We dwelt at some length on the subject of the one secondary benefit which we had in mind, namely the withdrawal from the present very limited goods-and-services market of the purchasing power represented by the new savings induced by the loans.

But even this does not exhaust the benefits resulting from the Loan campaigns. There can be no doubt that these have had a most impressive effect in sustaining the morale of the country throughout this long and difficult war. They have helped all our citizens to feel a deeper sense of personal responsibility, and of personal share in the country's achievements—to put up more willingly with the irritations of rationing, the pressure of increased taxation, and the restrictions on personal liberty. They have helped to stimulate recruiting, to diminish absenteeism in the factories, and to spur the agricultural producers to greater energy.

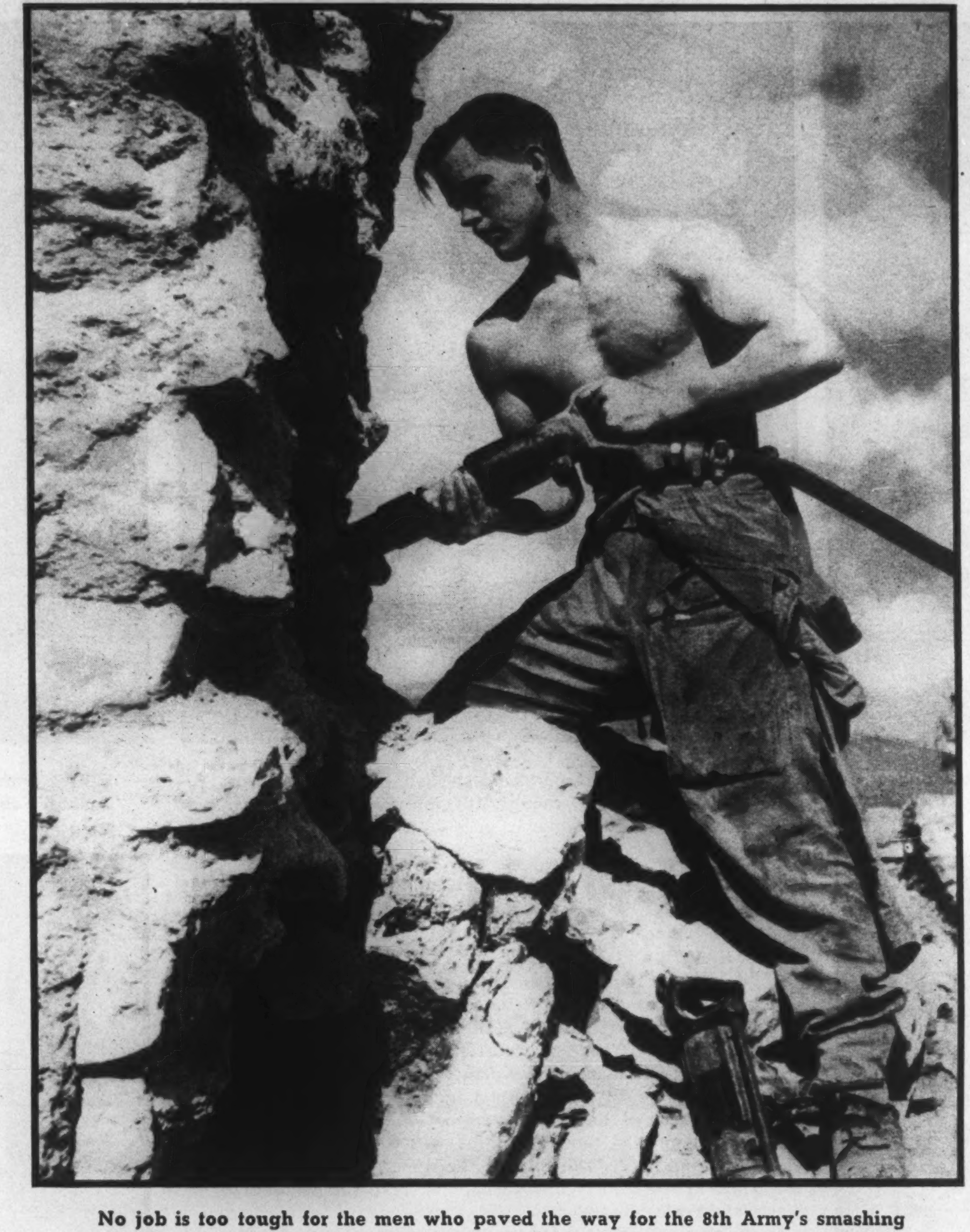
These are things which could not have been achieved by special efforts directed to each particular end, but which are easily achieved as a by-product of the tremendous national effort involved in the Victory Loan campaigns. The country is under a great debt to the organizers and participants concerned in these campaigns, and to no one more than to the Minister of Finance who has given of himself so unsparingly and so continuously ever since he took on the tremendous responsibilities of his office.

Church and Government

THE Montreal *Gazette* the other day contained an interesting letter signed by three well-known clergymen of that city, taking issue with the claim that the Christian church is losing ground in Canada by paying too little attention to the salvation of the individual soul and too much to the problems of the social body. We have every sympathy with the objection taken by the clerics to this criticism, but we are not sure that they took it on the right ground.

As we conceive it, the destiny of the individual soul is, or should be, the prime concern of the church. But the full realization of the highest possibilities of that destiny can only be attained by individual conduct which accords with the principles laid down by the Founder of Christianity. Those principles concern the Christian's conduct in his capacity as a citizen, a voter, a politician, a participant in the government of his country, quite as much as they concern his conduct as a father, a business man, a friend and an owner of property. Indeed in these days of extreme democracy the political field is probably the most important in which the adult citizen can exercise, or neglect, his Christian principles.

(*Continued on Page Five*)



No job is too tough for the men who paved the way for the 8th Army's smashing advance at Sangro Ridge by building roads, bridging rivers and clearing a passage over mire-infested roads. This sapper is stripped for action as he drills holes to take an explosive charge in order to "blow" a partially demolished bridge.

THE PASSING SHOW

IN MOST Canadian cities, the more children a family has, the less is its chance of getting a decently healthy home to live in. This may be sound economics but it is darned poor sociology.

•

British women are reported buying ration-free blackout materials and making them into clothing. This is unsheer dishonesty.

•

It is reported from Ottawa that the peak of taxation has been reached. But don't figure on tobogganing down the other side.

•

Of the Bold Huntsman

He went to the North, all illumined with cheer,
To camp in the forest all rimy and cold
And shoot a fat buck, as he does every year.

"Get ready for venison!" So we were told,
"I'll save you a roast from the rib or the chuck."
But where is that huntsman so gallant and bold?

We hear from his pals of his usual luck
As he crouched in a thicket of bracken and fern,
But we haven't envisioned one slice of the buck.

Alas, it *does* seem that we never shall learn
To take hunters' promises calmly, with salt,
Lest we be disappointed what time they return.

J. E. M.

•

What Quebec needs is not so much a provincial baby-farm inquiry as a provincial provision for looking after babies properly.

•

This bacon business probably isn't as bad as it seems, but doesn't it make us look like a hog in the manger?

•

The Germans have replaced Ribbentrop with Von Papen. What's the use of changing salesmen after the plant has been wrecked?

•

Units of the Italian fleet are now operating in the Atlantic and the Pacific. They probably came over to our side in response to the slogan "Join the United Nations Navy And See The World."

•

For Basic Spelling

O why, O why do we say BOUGH
In such a way it rhymes with COW?
Yet Cow don't rhyme at all with BOW
Nor yet with NEW, but does with SEW.
And take the simple word ENOUGH:
Why does the darned thing rhyme with SNUFF?
You'd think it ought to rhyme with THOUGH
But that is found to rhyme with SHOW:
Or it might be pronounced like COUGH—
Which rhymes instead quite well with DOFF.
And let us now consider THROUGH,
Why don't it rhyme with ROUGH, not DO?
O, English is a language FRAUGHT
With things that puzzle me a LAUGHT.

NICK.

•

Tojo says the Japanese soldiers "are dying like flowers." They are certainly wilting.

•

The Canadian Army now has its own professional magician, making a tour in uniform. His best disappearance act is done with his regulation army pay.

•

If Mr. Coldwell thinks Mr. Winch really didn't mean what he said, he might note that one of the C.C.F. candidates for the Vancouver city council is a former policewoman.

•

A House to Let

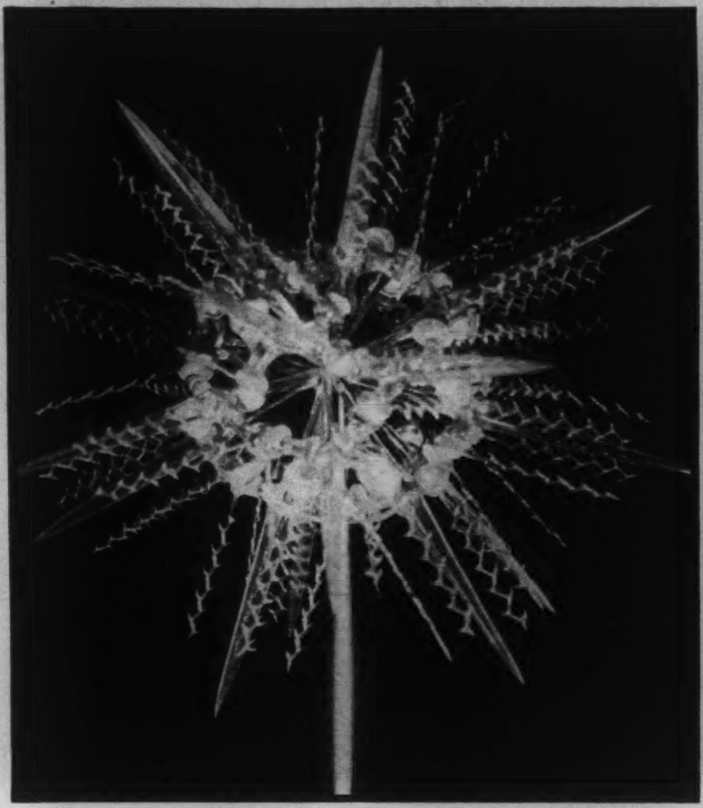
"WE DON'T take children, not even two."
(Father forgive them, they know not what they do.)
"You can't come here—not with three."
(Suffer the children to come unto Me.)
"Do you think I'd let to a family of seven?"
(For of such, He said, is the Kingdom of Heaven.)

If the Mother Mary came here a stranger
Could she find even a manger?

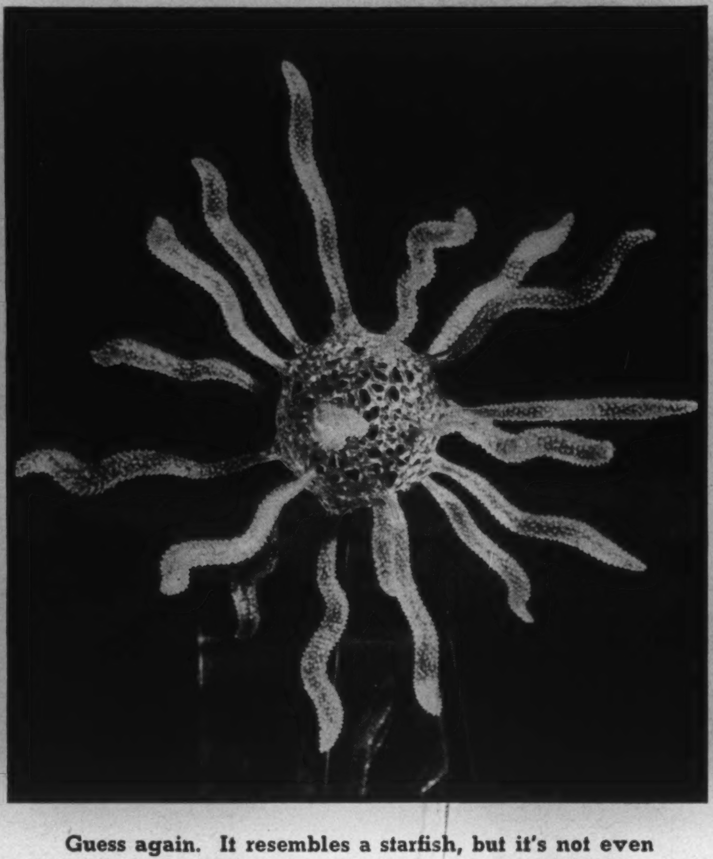
DOROTHY DEW.

•

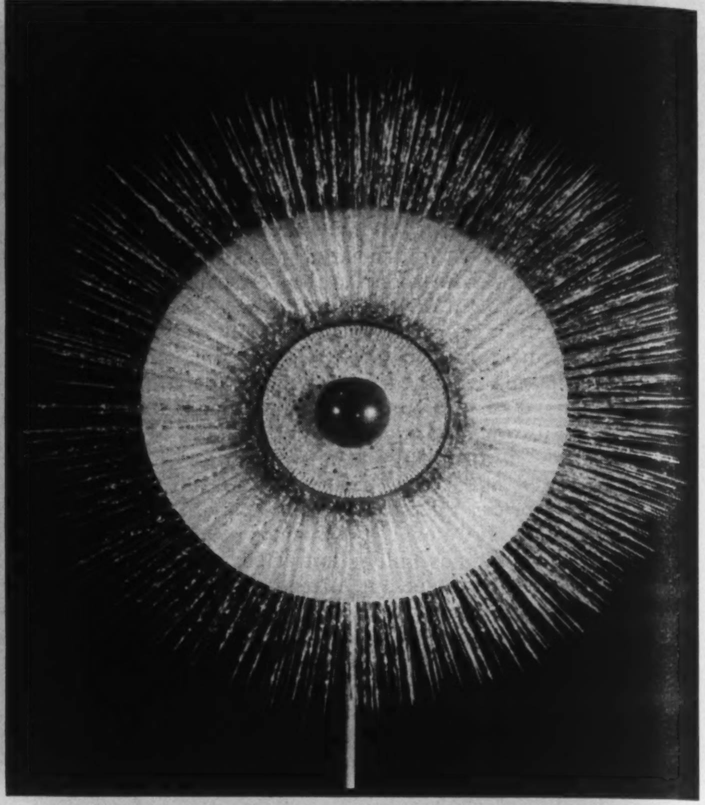
Elmer Davis, U.S. Information chief, blamed the English news-agency, Reuter's, for beating the Cairo Conference newsbreak by 30 hours, although the Chicago *Tribune* ran photos of the conference locale more than 36 hours before the official announcement. But maybe not even the enemy believes the *Tribune*.



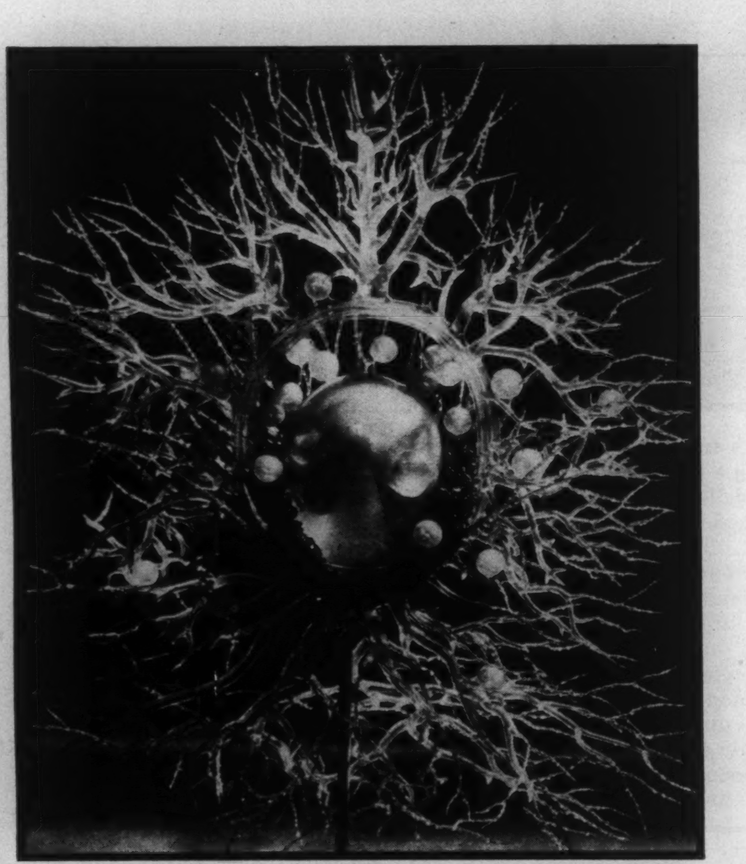
Not a snowflake, but a model in glass of just one of millions of one-celled organisms, that thrive in ponds.



Guess again. It resembles a starfish, but it's not even a distant relative, though it's found in tropic seas.



Glitter glamour surpassing the most exquisite jewelcraft. Actually the rays are hairy feelers used for locomotion.



Nature went "all-out" in creating this fragile beauty. Dark ovule to left within the larger egg is the nucleus.

Mini-World in Glass

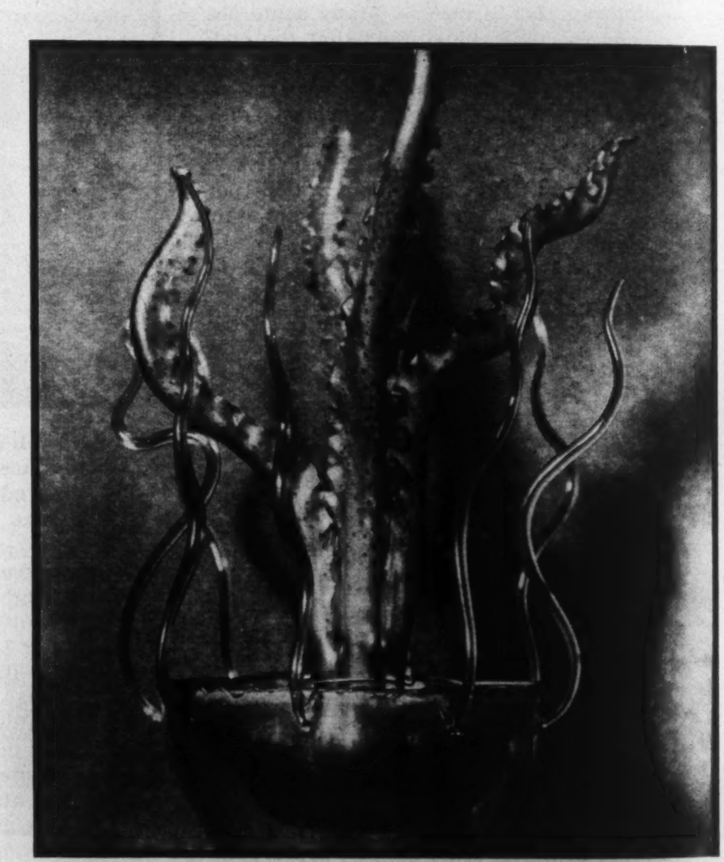
BEAUTY and life beyond the range of the naked eye are thriving in the smallest blob of goo at the bottom of any ordinary pond. There are radiolarians, whose many spicules give them the fragile beauty of snowflakes. There are rotifers, water mites, crustaceans and numerous flowering plants, algae, desmids and diatoms. In one quarter-inch of pond bed, scientists found 73 different types of microscopic animal and plant life, and now, magnified 1,000,000 times, these specimens are immortalized in glass in Darwin Hall in the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Five years were required to create these glass models and each is an accurate reproduction made from drawings and sketches. The exhibition was made possible through the craftsmanship of Herman Mueller, artist-blower of glass objects who has been making models for the Museum for 40 years. His art is the essence of 200 years of glass-blowing by many Muellers before him. He works from water-color drawings and black-and-white sketches, and a single model sometimes requires 100 different views.

The models are blown from glass tubes an inch in diameter or from quarter-inch thick glass rods. The finished products are colored with oil paints that are blown on with air brushes.

In addition to their scientific value some of the pieces are veritable classics (or shall we say "glass-ics?") of art, indescribably beautiful.

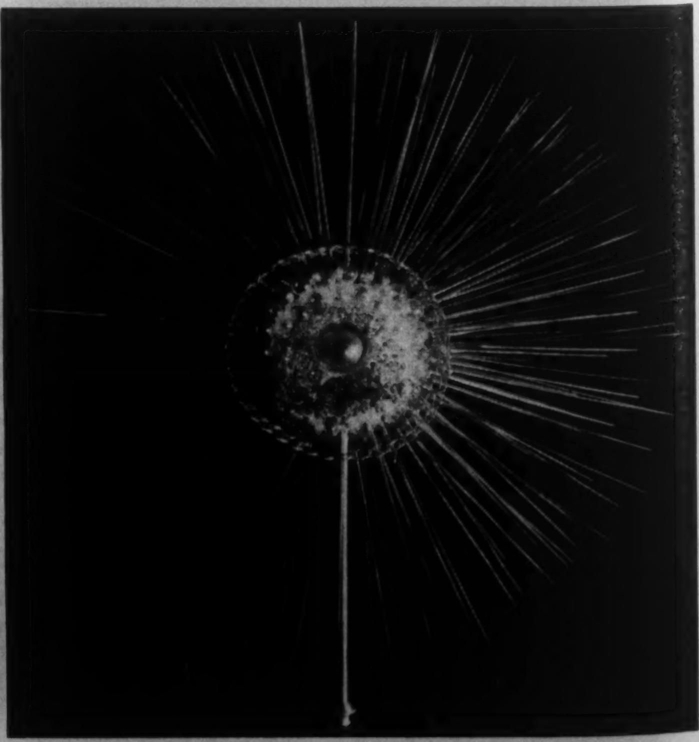
Photos By Hans Reinhart



This one would serve as a lovely table centrepiece. But the original catches food with those waving tentacles.

Like thistles touched by hoar frost. Millions of skeletons of this particular organism make the Cliffs of Dover white.

The start of one of the intricate models which Herman Mueller makes for the American Museum of Natural History.



Evidently nature considers a good design worth repeating. Titania might have carried just such a jewelled wand.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page Three)

When the monarch, or the monarch with his little group of advisors, was the real ruling authority, the function of the court preacher most certainly must have included the utterance of constant and urgent reminders of the obligations which rested upon the shoulders of the occupant of the throne. Now that we are all kings and queens of our own country, and all have a share in the making of its policies, it is equally important that all the clergy should be insistent in reminding us that we have inherited the duties formerly belonging to the monarch. That in both cases the preacher is usually well advised if he abstain from giving advice as to just how those duties shall be performed is probably true; he is not trained to be an expert in the science of government. But government is merely a means for the attaining of certain ends, and it is not only entirely proper but a very necessary duty for the church to evaluate those ends and to remind the voters, in season and out, that if they propose to consider themselves as Christians and to aim at a Christian salvation they must direct their political activities by the highest moral principles that they can attain. A church which busies itself about the ethics of divorce or beer-drinking and not at all about the ethics of labor relations, slum dwellings, the claims of refugees and the inadequate medical facilities of remote areas is only doing about one-tenth of its job. It will not be surprising if such a church finds itself reduced to less than one-tenth of its proper influence.

The voters of our modern democracies may not have done very much that they ought not to have done, but they have certainly left undone an enormous amount of that which, as decent and responsible rulers, they ought to have done; and it is certainly the business of the church to tell them so, and to remind them that the sacraments which it administers to them are of no efficacy so long as they fail to recognize, confess, repent of and so far as possible remedy these terrible sins of omission.

WAR PRISONER'S RETURN

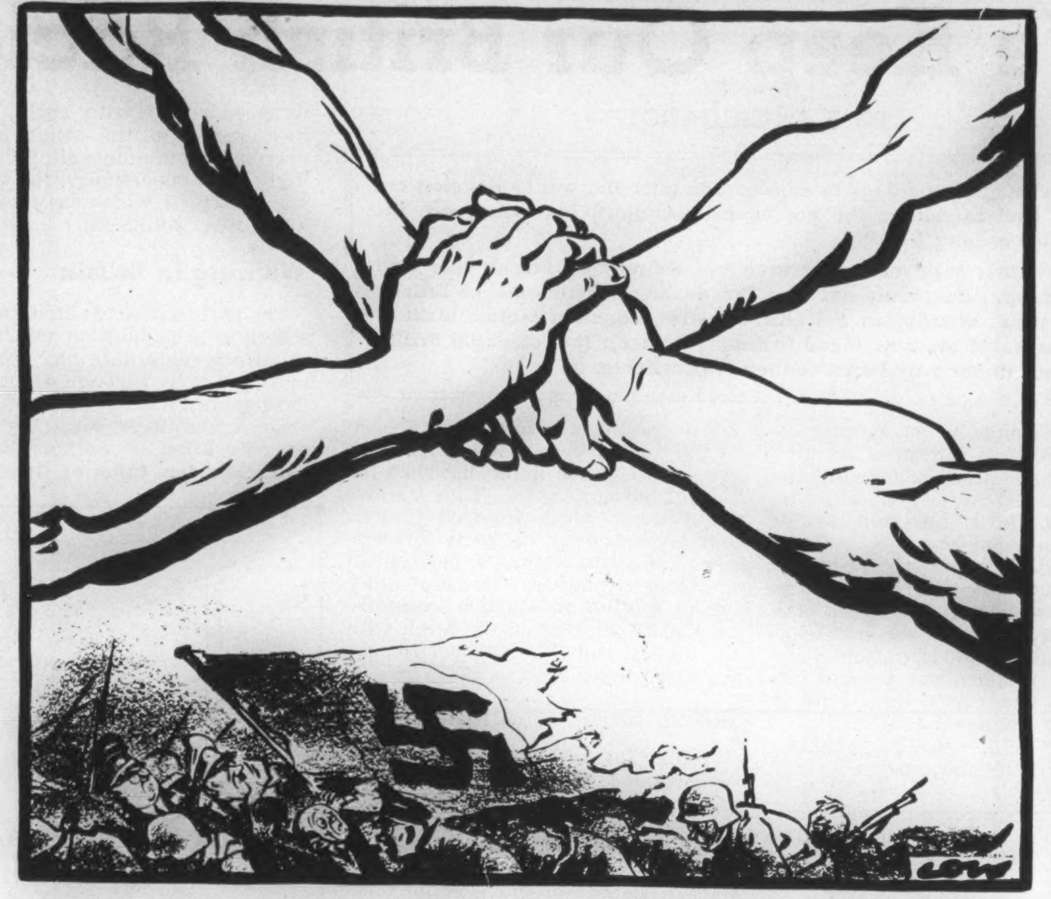
I HAVE come back, who scarcely hoped to see
Once more the loveliness of this dear land;
Be patient when I stare in ecstasy
At quiet hills and lakes, at stones or sand!
In wonderment I move upon the grass
Which is to you so common-place a thing;
For me a miracle has come to pass
When children dance along the street and sing.

For I return from lands where joy has died,
Where people live in bondage grim and stark,
Where truth—and men—are daily crucified,
And hope is something hidden in the dark.
But surely here beneath Canadian stars,
The peace of God will cleanse my spirit's scars.

CLARA BERNHARDT

A Second CBC Network

THE CBC may pay too much attention to its master's voice in the selection of its speakers but when it comes to its own business policy it does not pay enough. If it had listened respectfully to Prime Minister King's broadcast on Saturday last, to say nothing of previous Government statements, it would have cancelled its project for establishing a second nationwide chain of stations for carrying national advertising. The Government's policy at the moment is to seek the curtailment of advertising on the ground that it is a means of increasing the demand for goods. It is tolerant of advertising in the periodical press because it realizes that any serious curtailment of it would weaken that press and reduce its power to disseminate information and sustain morale, but it has radically curtailed other forms of printed advertising matter. Yet here is the CBC, a Government-owned corporation, in no need of additional revenue, deliberately setting out to create a new mechanism of radio dissemination for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for radio advertising in Canada, at a moment when all the rival advertising mechanisms are being strictly prohibited from expansion and in many cases sharply cut down.



Either this enterprise will increase the total volume of advertising in Canada as measured in the dollars and cents expended on it, or it will leave it unchanged, in which case the whole of the revenue secured by the new chain will come out of the sums now spent with other and privately-owned advertising media. Neither of these results is considered desirable by the Government if we rightly understand its policy towards advertising. While we deplore Government interference with the informational aspects of the operations of the CBC we feel that Government interference with its commercial policies to bring them in line with Government opinion as to what is desirable in the national interest, would be entirely justifiable.

Bloc Populaire

THE Bloc Populaire of Quebec looks a good deal less formidable today than it did a few months ago. The personality of the leader is of even more importance in French-Canadian politics than in those of English-speaking Canada; a really effective leadership is a thing which is very difficult to establish in Quebec and almost impossible to overthrow when once established. In the great Nationalist movement of 1908 the leadership of Henri Bourassa was uncontested and incontestable. He had qualities of intellect, of passion, of oratory and of personal charm which gave him an ascendancy over even such a notable personality as F. D. Monk, and reduced all the ordinary politicians to insignificance. The history of French-Canadian politics is the history of a succession of towering personalities—a Mercier, a Laurier, a Bourassa, a Lapointe.

The Bloc Populaire is under the leadership of Maxime Raymond. He invented it, he founded it, he runs it, and he leaves no possible room for doubt that it is his property. In a reprimand to some of his lieutenants the other day he stated that he had kept apart from all personal quarrels within the Bloc. "On the other hand, I cannot tolerate conduct which puts in doubt the sincerity and sagacity of the chief himself. I have been, since the beginning, and still am, the sole chief of the Bloc Populaire Canadien. I announced a program. . . . This program will be executed in its entirety." The reprimand was addressed (though not in so many words) to three gentlemen who disliked the presence in the party of Edouard Lacroix, M.P. for Beauce, and who had intimated their intention to abstain from working for the Bloc while he remains with it.

If Mr. Raymond were a sufficiently great and sufficiently well-established leader, this kind of attitude would probably be acceptable to his following, though it would no doubt be expressed in more diplomatic and less authoritarian language. But Mr. Raymond is not quite great enough and is too new at the business, having been "approached and solicited to take the direction of a policy of national rebirth" only as recently as September of last year. His pronouncement is not likely to put an end to the dissatisfaction with Mr. Lacroix, whose performances in the House of Commons have done nothing to add to the prestige of the new party. It is not likely that any of the protesters will take the leadership of the Bloc away from Mr. Raymond, but their dissensions are already diminishing its importance.

If French-Canada is to throw up in the near future a figure comparable with the late Mr. Lapointe, to say nothing of Mercier and Laurier, it will probably be either Mr. Godbout, who has the advantage of being only 51, or the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, who is 64. Mr. Raymond will be exactly 60 on Christmas Day. But somewhere in an internment camp or other place of restraint from which no sound can reach the public ear is the colorful figure of Camillien Houde, Mayor of Montreal, and author of a document advising the French-Canadian people not to comply with the requirement of registration. When Mr. Houde comes out of internment the whole political picture in Quebec may change overnight. But he presumably will not come out until after the next Federal election.

The Makaroff Case

A YOUNG and brilliant medical student named Robert G. Makaroff decided in 1941 that he would not take the military training which is now required of all university students. He made however no application to be designated as a conscientious objector. The compulsory service authorities of his district insisted on designating him as a conscientious objector, and sent him to an alternative service camp in British Columbia, where for unexplained reasons he was leased out to a private contractor to break rocks with a sledge-hammer and to work at a lime kiln. He apparently changed his views as to military training, and the British Columbia alternative service officer decided that he should be permitted to resume his medical studies. He therefore registered in September at the University of Alberta, and has since enrolled in the C.O.T.C. and expressed in writing his willingness to serve overseas as a medical officer.

But having been designated as a conscientious objector he was still debarred by government regulations from attending the university, and was therefore required to report to Regina for further disposition by the alternative service officer. At Regina his case came before the Mobilization Board of Division M, which declared that his classification as a conscientious objector was entirely illegal, that his applications for postponement from military training to complete his medical course had been ignored, that he had been singled out for discrimination and persecution and that a full report on his case would be sent to Ottawa by the chairman, Mr. Justice P. M. Anderson, for such action as the departments concerned may deem proper.

There is thus brought to an end one of the most disturbing cases of improper action by a compulsory service board that the war has yet produced, and one which must cause the Edmonton and Saskatoon branches of the Canadian Legion to feel somewhat uncomfortable. Both these branches protested against the admittance of Makaroff at Alberta. The Edmonton branch withdrew its protest on learning the circumstances from the university president, and no doubt feels that it would have been much better if it had never been made. The Saskatoon branch renewed its protest a few days before the mobilization board reported. It would be much better if the Legion branches would leave to the government authorities the function of determining who shall and who shall not be free to apply for university education, and to the university authorities the function of determining who, from among those who are free to apply, shall be admitted.

Canada and Peace

ONE of the best pieces of propaganda produced in Canada in a long while is a little 32-page-and-cover pamphlet of the League of Nations Society entitled "Take Your Choice", which is so attractively presented that it ought to have a large sale at the indicated price of ten cents. (The way to make people read your propaganda is to make them willing to pay for the fun of reading it.)

The pamphlet contains two articles, "Outlawing War" by Jim Wright and "Canada and Collective Security" by Walter D. Jones, the new president of the League of Nations Society in Canada. Mr. Wright's article is a portrayal in very dramatic form of the direct consequences of ignorance and carelessness about international affairs among the voters, inevitably reflected in ignorance and carelessness among their elected representatives. Mr. Jones drives home the lesson: "Only governments have the power to make war or peace... Only by the ordinary citizen shouldering his or her responsibility in the election of men and women to Parliament can we as Canadians become effective."

But perhaps the most persuasive item in the little book is the map of the world from the North Pole, which makes it perfectly clear that Canada is the inevitable battle-ground in almost any future great war in the air.

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How Can We Keep Our British Racial Balance?

BY E. L. CHICANOT

If we are to open the door to immigration after the war to develop our country (and to relieve the per capita war debt) just where are the immigrants coming from?

The author says that one source that we rely on, British Isles may be dried up. He points out that the declining birth rate in Britain, greater social security in the Old Country and other factors make it problematical if the new blood necessary to keep the "essential British dominance in our population content" is available.

A SUCCESSFUL conclusion to the war being reasonably within sight and increasing attention being paid to the post-war order, the immigration question is showing signs of vigorous life after lying dormant for nearly a decade and a half. Economists are visioning an eventual Dominion population of some thirty millions, the inference being that this is to be largely built up by an influx of people from elsewhere. Views on a post-war movement to these shores are casually aired as if immigration were a tap of fixed and uniform flow to be turned off and on at will. As a matter of fact immigration is one of the most complex of Canadian problems, involving a host of factors.

It is only proposed to consider one—but one of the most important—phases here—the bearing of immigration upon the constituency of population. The nature of any post-war immigration movement to Canada may have a very pronounced effect upon the character of the Dominion population of the future, and is a fact to be borne in mind. With some seriousness publicists have already forecast a time when French-Canadian people will be in a majority in this country, foreign-born stock occupy a proportionately stronger position than they do today, and those of the Anglo-Saxon races drop to a correspondingly lower place.

This is a logical and reasonable view granted a continuance of the present trend and with population accretion dependent on natural increase. There is no need to give columns of statistics to acquaint the average intelligent citizen with the fact that the birth rate and rate of natural increase among French Canadians and the foreign-born are higher than among those of Anglo-Saxon stock. Left entirely to itself the Canadian people would become steadily less Anglo-Saxon in content. The only factor which under present circumstances can offset this trend is appropriate immigration.

The effect of the manner of population growth during the past four centuries of Canadian history has been to achieve a certain racial ratio which in general is regarded as satisfactory and desirable, and any serious disturbance to which would be deplored. Canada's population today, in spite of the many nationalities which have contributed to it, is approximately half British. Those of English, Irish, Scottish, and other British extraction account for 49.67 per cent of the total people. Those of French origin in Canada make up 30.28 per cent of the aggregate. Thus the two great races which founded Canada and accounted for its early development constitute nearly 80 per cent of the total population. Those of other racial origins in Canada comprise only 20.05 per cent of the total, with the highest individual proportion being under 5 per cent.

British Stock Declining

Going further into the matter, however, a trend is revealed provoking uneasiness and of special concern as Canada deliberates over the framing of a post-war immigration policy. This is the fact that ever since the modern history of the Dominion began with Confederation, with immigration becoming the most influential factor in population building, the proportion of the British stock in the Canadian people has steadily and almost consistently declined. When the first Dominion census was taken in 1871 the proportion of people of British extraction to total population was 60.65 per cent; made up of English 20.26 per cent, Irish 24.28 per cent, Scottish 15.78 per cent, and other British 0.23 per cent.

The British element in Canadian population has never been so high since. In 1881 it was 58.93 per cent; in 1901 57.03 per cent; in 1911 54.08 per cent; in 1921 55.40 per cent; in 1931 51.81 per cent; and in 1941 49.67 per cent, made up of English 25.79 per cent, Irish 11.01 per cent, Scottish 12.20 per cent, and other British .67 per cent. In the period between 1931 and 1941 while the British proportion of the population declined by 2.14 per cent the French in the population gained by 2.08 per cent, and those of other nationalities grew by .05 per cent.

It is pretty safe to say that after the war there will be legions of people from many countries desirous of coming to Canada to make homes. Canada, when she decides to open her doors, should largely be able to pick and choose. But every national impulse, both of sentiment and practicability, will be, as in the period following the last war, to induce and encourage a British movement by every means. This being so, what appear to be the prospects for a sustained volume of British immigration to maintain the existing ratio of population and offset the trend of decline in British stock?

Few adequately appreciate the extent to which Britain has in the past century and a quarter sent her sons and daughters abroad to lend their leaven to the development of new peoples. In 125 years approximately 28,000,000 left the Homeland for the British Dominions, the colonies and the United States. The greatest number of these, over 16,000,000, or roughly 57.9 per cent landed at United States ports, Canada being host to the next highest total, or more than 5,000,000, representing about 18.3 per cent of the total. Australia and New Zealand together got nearly 3,000,000, or about 10.5 per cent of the aggregate, the Cape of Good Hope and Natal about 1,670,000 or 5.9 per cent, and all other places approximately 2,000,000 or 7.09 per cent of the total.

In the period between the setting in of the great depression and the present war it became increasingly apparent, that the British could not be expected to continue this stellar role in population building. One reason for this was Britain's growing awareness of its declining birth rate with its baneful results. Another was the manner in which the adult citizen was coming to be wrapped about with social security measures. On the other hand the overseas Dominions offered increasingly less opportunity for initiative and enterprise which were not backed up by other resources.

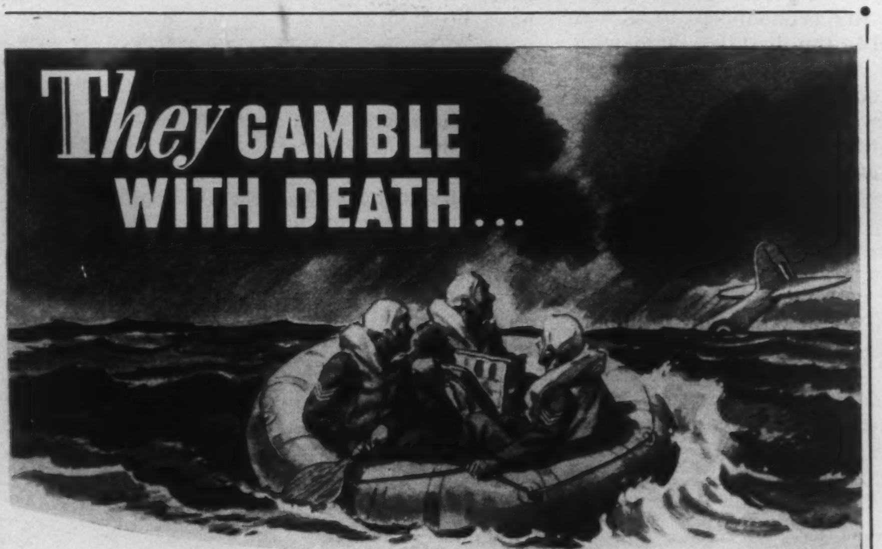
Warning in Britain

The fact that Great Britain expects a decline in population to set in at a relatively early date has received so much publicity through discussions in parliament, the appointment of advisory committees, etc., that it needs no reiteration or authoritative support. But few think of this in terms of its effect on population-building in Canada and other parts of the Empire. Yet they were warned of it long ago, years before the present war broke out. The then British Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that "though this country (Britain) has a larger population than it can support the time may not be far distant when the countries of the British Empire will be crying out for more citizens of the right breed and when we in this country will not be able to meet the demand."

It was shortly after this that a resolution was moved in the British House of Commons: "That this House

GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

A sentry stands guard at the "George Washington Bridge" which American engineers in Italy built to replace one blown up by the Germans in their stubborn withdrawal before the 5th and 8th Armies pushing toward Rome.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The McBrine craftsmen, who make these "valises" and many other war needs, know that quality spells safety . . . and quality comes naturally to these men who have been making really *good* baggage for so many years!

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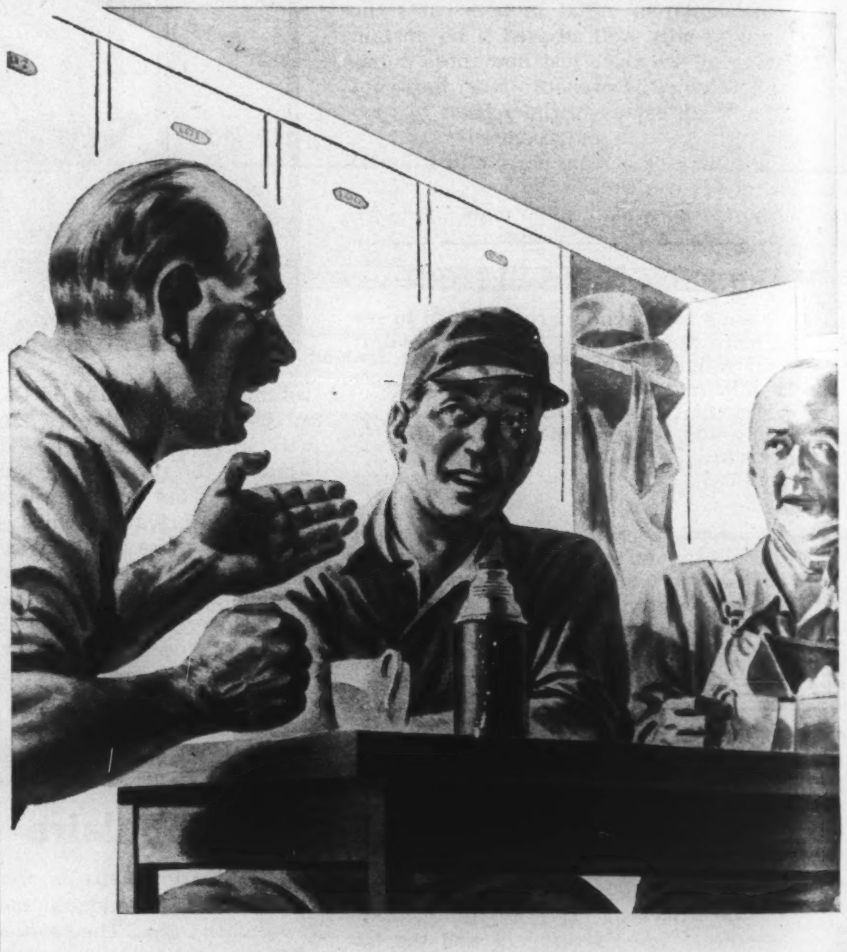

"So what if there is a ceiling on wages!"

"MAYBE we *are* working harder . . . and more hours. Maybe the income tax is tough! But look! My boy's in it. He's fighting! I spent 20 years raising that kid . . . do you think I'd let him down now for a few dollars or a few extra hours of work? No sir! We've got a job to do here at Anaconda. Our kids and their buddies have got to have the best damn equipment in the world! And we're going to give it to them! C'mon fellows, back to work! Somebody's son *needs* that piece of copper!"

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is of the opinion that the tendency of the population to decline may well constitute a danger to the maintenance of the British Empire and to the economic well-being of the nation, and requests His Majesty's Government to institute an inquiry into and report upon the problem and its social and economic consequences and to make recommendations in regard thereto."

These things have largely been lost sight of in the more pressing battle for actual survival, but they must be taken into account in the long-term prospect of Canadian immigration and its influence upon the make-up of our population. Granted that the visits of so many young Englishmen to Canada to undergo air and other military training and the lengthy sojourn of Canada's army in England cannot but have beneficial results in publicizing the Dominion among the British, there is too great a tendency to view the British-Canadian immigration picture through the perspective of the years before the first Great War, when figures of 150,000 a year were reached, or the years following the war when the annual total often aggregated a third of this figure, instead of the period of the depression.

Following 1930 there were more immigrants into Britain from the Dominions than emigrants from Britain to them. This movement of disappointed emigrants back to reabsorption in the homeland was symptomatic of changing times in Britain, of the declining birth-rate being acutely felt, of diminishing unemployment, of increasing social security for the average citizen. It virtually marked the end of the era of Britain as a colonizer on a large scale. And the factors operating in this respect will be yet more pronounced when the conflict ends and Britain enters her era of peace. The country will be so much nearer the time when a decline in population is expected to set in, and Britain will be a better place for the citizen to live in than it ever was before.

Social Security Needed

This gives some rough idea of the difficulties Canada is going to be faced with at the war's end when she sets about devising a post-war immigration policy, the cardinal consideration in which must be to keep the British content in the population dominant. It will be a new era in many respects, with free land, so powerful a lure in the past, practically gone, with the mechanization of agriculture virtually closing the popular avenue of farm labor as leading to farm ownership, and with, on the other hand, the unfavorable experience with paternalized British immigration in the last post-war period. It will tax the best brains of Canada to solve this.

No doubt the proper authorities are devoting adequate attention to it. One receives an occasional faint glimmer which would suggest this. Not long ago Viscount Bennett suggested "community" immigration from England, by which people from the same districts would go overseas together. The suggestion would have been an excellent one thirty years ago, but one wonders where is now to be found in Canada sufficient suitable unoccupied farm land to settle many such "communities".

One thing seems to become increasingly clear. To attract and maintain any volume of British immigration this country must be made as attractive as Britain from the standpoint of social security. A people that has experienced a depression and a devastating war cannot be expected to possess such enterprise and initiative as would result in the surrendering of those measures which cushion them against the material visicissitudes of life.

And there is some evidence that the authorities recognize this. The suggestion has emanated from England, prompted by the almost simultaneous publication of social security reports in Britain, the United States and Canada, that a plan may be evolved of international security, which would allow people to move from one country to another without losing the benefits they enjoyed in the homeland. To induce people to leave Britain, Canada must offer them at least as much as they have at home.

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Dynafuel is not now available for civilians. Every drop is reserved for military needs. But when peace comes, the advanced Sunoco processes and equipment which are contributing so greatly to the war will bring to motorists a new, more powerful fuel for their automobiles.

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OTTAWA LETTER

The Labor Department's Waterloo

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

IT WAS back on August 20 that the McTague report was submitted to the government. Although devised solely as the basis of a plan for stabilizing labor relations in wartime to put an end to interruptions in war production and war services due to strike action by labor, the report became a subject of foremost national interest and concern for the reason that whatever the government did about it or didn't do about it would determine the fate of the anti-inflation policy which had been pointed to with pride as the most courageous and successful war economy policy of any nation.

For three and a half months the country has not known from any word of the government what was going to be done about the McTague report. Grave anxiety has prevailed during all this time regarding the economic controls. And exactly three and a half months after receipt of the report by the government, decision is hurriedly and suddenly taken, as if in extreme emergency, to have the Prime Minister go on the national radio system and tell the people in general terms that the main principles of the McTague labor relations plan are to be adopted and that the anti-inflation front is to be re-established and defended determinedly for the first time in many months. The Prime Minister hastened to the microphone to give these assurances to the country even before government action on the report was advanced to a stage where he could make his announcements in other than somewhat vague terms.

Why this sudden anxiety to get the word to the people after their concern had been permitted to endure for a quarter of a year during which the government seemed content to make a leisurely approach to a decision?

Inflation Panic

The answer is not far to seek. Those in charge of anti-inflation administration were thrown into a condition of extreme panic by the government's surrender to the unlawfully striking western coal miners and its immediate and cumulative consequences to price control. The alarm of the anti-inflationists has been so great during the days since the surrender that it spread to the cabinet itself, causing it in a state of desperation to shake itself out of its shiftlessness on labor policy, put aside considerations which were inducing hesitation, and come to a decision. With the decision finally taken, the urge was to rescue as far as possible and at once the economic control structure from the jeopardy in which it had been placed by rallying the long-ignored public to the defence. So Mr. King hastily ordered broadcast lines cleared and dashed to the microphone.

And it is not that there has been indecisiveness on the major and overriding question on which the country has been awaiting a decision, the question of whether anti-inflation policy was to be reaffirmed. The government took that decision long ago. It has known since shortly after the McTague report was received that whatever it did about the labor plan would be such as would not jettison the price control system which has stood successfully against recurring dangers for two years. Price ceilings have been forced up a bit but the government has not been in any quandary about retaining them at these higher levels.

The first decision on the report, taken at the anxious urging of the anti-inflationists, was for rejection of McTague's proposal to lift the ceiling from low-level wages. It was taken away back in early September. After that the government toyed briefly with McTague's alternative suggestion of family allowances but soon decided that whatever it might do about this would not be mixed up with a labor relations plan.

How Far to Go?

No, the wavering of the government over all these weeks has been on the subsidiary question of how far to go with the labor relations department of the McTague plan. Confirmation of anti-inflation had been determined, involving withholding from labor of the concession of the release of low-level wages from control. Rejection of family allowances as an immediate and admitted appeasement for labor was determined. What hasn't been determined for months, and is only determined now because of panic over the payment that has to be made for the cave-in to the law-defying western miners, is the relatively simple question as to whether reform in labor relations administration should be as forthright and purposeful as proposed under the McTague plan or be a half-hearted measure that would look fairly good in the show-window but would not disturb the status quo too much.

More briefly and more revealingly, the question has been whether a labor relations system, involving a compulsory collective bargaining formula for war industry, should be created on objective lines, and a bold attempt made to ensure its successful operation by placing its administration under an independent authority created exclusively for that purpose, or whether the whole thing should be molded in a manner to preserve the prestige of the bureaucracy of the Labor Department.

In short, the problem that has kept Ministerial minds vacillating for so long has been whether, action having been authorized away back last April looking to a successful solution of the disturbing problem of labor relations, it was more important to follow through with that action or to avoid prejudicing the position and authority of the Department of Labor with its political Minister and high-ranking officials.

Labor Department Fought

Naturally, the Labor Department has not stood aloof from the issue. Labor relations administration having been its most prominent function since such administration was originally established by Mr. Mackenzie King himself as Deputy Minister of Labor, it could only be with extreme distaste that it could regard a proposal to deprive it of that function. Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell and his official family have made no effort to conceal that distaste. They have in fact put up a fight of admirable tenacity to retain their kingdom.

Their administration of labor relations over the last year or two was not a position on which they could lean very heavily in this fight but they were able to take the not illogical ground that since the investigation into the causes of unsatisfactory labor relations had produced a proposal for a new system any blame should rest on the inadequacy of the old system rather than on their administration of it.

Unfortunately for them, the western coal strike case, with its questionable determination, came up while they were still fighting hard. The Prime Minister's announcement that the main provisions of the McTague plan are being adopted (with those of the Cohen minority report incorporated — to the pleasure of more radical labor elements—where they do not conflict) signifies that the Labor Department has experienced its Waterloo. A labor relations code covering compulsory collective bargaining and arbitration is being drafted independently of departmental influence and on lines designed to adapt it for administration by a labor relations tribunal free from the authority of the Minister of Labor.

This will be a war measure, neces-

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sarily so because of limitations of normal federal jurisdiction. But as was to have been expected, because, if for no other reason, the government would want to offer labor something to make up for what it doesn't get under the limited adoption of the McTague plan, it is designed to be the basis of a charter for labor for the post-war future. Otherwise there would be no occasion for Mr. King to speak of the concurrence of the provinces in the principle of the measure.

Price Ceilings Protected

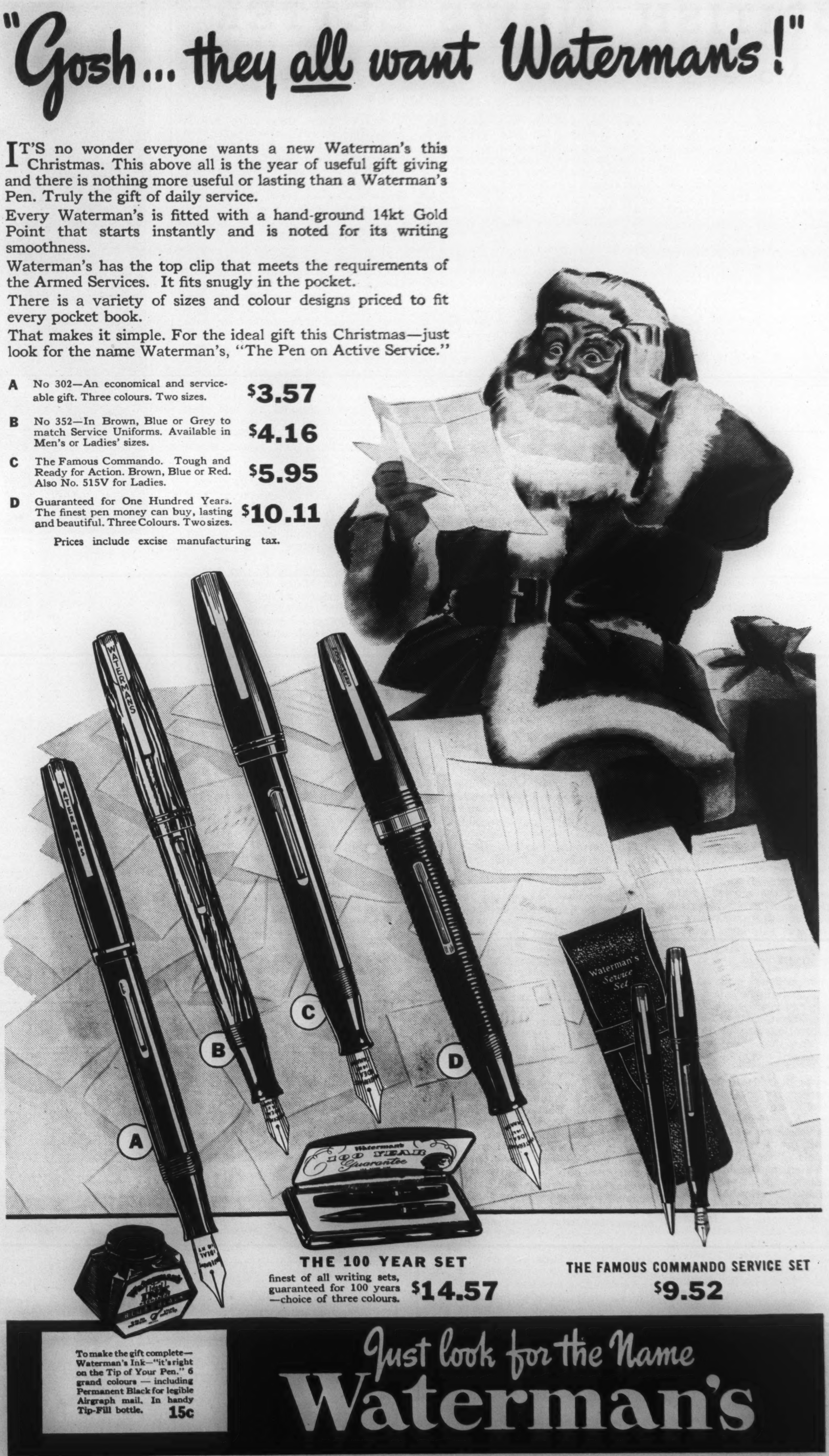
Price ceilings are being protected by a revised wage control order which will anchor wage ceilings to present wage levels—wash out the provision in the existing order for adjustments on a comparative basis.

This comes too late to bar such adjustments to level off coal miners' wages across the country in keeping with the gain secured by the Alberta-B.C. strikers. And in harmony with Mr. Ilsley's ruling that the western wage advance must be paid by coal consumers the equalization adjustments will also be passed on to the public, ultimately being reflected in production costs of goods manufactured by users of the coal. This is one of the unpleasant considerations which got on the nerves of the anti-inflation administrators last week and in turn sent Mr. King to the broadcasting studio.

Mr. King's assurance that the government is determined to keep the cost of living at the present level means that further shocks to the ceilings are to be prevented. But the effect on production costs of the recent increase in the cost of living bonus and of the miners' wage increases has yet to work itself into the cost of living index, and so the Prime Minister prudently allowed for the impossibility of maintaining the current level, warning that no relief for the public need be expected unless and until such uncontrollable advances take the index to at least three per cent above where it stands now.

Mr. King offers Canadians some compensation in the post-war period for the hardship of tightened anti-inflation restrictions now. He assures labor of its labor relations charter. He gives an undertaking to farmers, the balance of whose products are to be brought under the ceilings, of a post-war price floor. Finally, he promises all classes minimum provisions of social security. The government is going to swing the control whip again, but it is taking out insurance against the prejudicial political effect its supporters have been claiming it suffered through its use of the weapon since wage and price ceilings were imposed at the end of 1941.

Providing an interest for convalescent soldiers has proved to be of value in hastening their recovery. Here a Red Cross nurse gives instruction on the spinning wheel.



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BRITISH NEWS LETTER

Mosley's Release Was Entirely Proper

BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

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THE AMOUNT of ignorance and political dishonesty which has been revealed by the Mosley case is truly alarming to anyone who contemplates the future of democracy. What are the facts? Regulation 18B confers special extra-judicial powers on the Home Secretary. He is empowered to lock people up without a trial when he has evidence which leads him to believe that the suspect may do something harmful to the war effort. Persons so detained are not in fact given the benefit of being assumed innocent until they are proved guilty.

This is a complete reversal of every British idea of justice, and can only be accepted as a dire necessity when the safety of the state is in peril. So great are Mr. Morrison's powers that tomorrow he could lock up the whole of Parliament, including the Prime Minister and the War Cabinet.

It is not the Home Secretary's business to lock people up because they hold certain views which may not be popular, unless he has reason to think that the holder of the views is likely to translate them into action against the state.

By analogy, if we substitute polygamy for Fascism, an English citizen might believe in polygamy and write a book supporting his views, but it is not Mr. Morrison's business to lock him up simply because a man who believes in polygamy might easily take steps to become a bigamist and thus break the law. He must not lock up anti-Semites because if they are left at large they might become murderers of the Jews, but if Mr. Morrison believed that the anti-Semite was about to sabotage our war effort so as to help the Nazi anti-Semites, then he would be justified in using Regulation 18B.

In considering the case of Mosley, the Home Secretary was obliged to ask himself whether or not at the present time he believed Mosley was likely to want to take hostile action against the State and whether, if the answer to this question was in the affirmative, Mosley could be of any danger to the state, if placed under house arrest. If the answer to the last question was "No", Morrison was obliged to substitute house arrest for imprisonment without a trial.

Morrison Inept

We do not believe that at the present time (whatever may have been the case two years ago) Mosley, under house arrest, is any danger to the democratic state of Britain. If we are wrong, then there is something pretty shaky about the nation's political health.

The outcry against Mosley's release is an indication of the strength of emotional feeling against Fascist and Nazi views. We welcome this evidence of its existence, but we must point out at the same time that Regulation 18B is not authorized by Parliament as an instrument for use against people who hold views most of us find highly objectionable, and if Morrison used it for this purpose he ought to lock himself up. In fact, during the last war, Morrison did hold views and published articles, which no doubt were views sincerely held, but they were certainly not popular views. Many people thought they were harmful to the war effort. If he published them today he might well have to consider whether their implications did not make it necessary for him to ring up Brixton Prison and book some accommodation for himself.

In the case of Mosley, five doctors unanimously agreed that his confinement in Brixton meant "permanent danger to health and even danger to life".

We have no objection to Mosley's execution, if he can be proved guilty of treason, but we have every objection to his death due to confinement without trial. (That would be too like Fascism to suit our views.) We can almost hear some of our members exclaim: "But he is a Fascist, or said he was, so why shouldn't he die by Fascist methods?" We must reply quite shortly: "Because we are not Fascists."

As to the manner in which Morrison made the original announcement about Mosley, we think it was inept. Morrison now knows what perhaps he did not know a fortnight ago, (a) that a great many worthy citizens in this country had and still have no conception of the purpose and scope of Regulation 18B, (b) that many people only approve of democracy and its methods when it suits their particular prejudices to do so, (c) that he has some bitter enemies in the Labor Party (this was not news to him.)

On the whole question of 18B we are of the opinion that a select committee should be set up to enquire in secret into the whole question as to whether, at this stage of the war and with our security arrangements well perfected, as we assume they must be after four years of war, there would be any risk to the war effort in releasing a few hundred people, including one M.P., who are at present held without trial, but merely as suspects. Trial or release should be our ideal.

The Leros Loss

During the debate on the speech from the throne in the Commons last week, Attlee delivered himself of an explanation of the Leros-Cos fiasco. The thin House was not impressed, and indeed Attlee's observations did nothing to remove the feeling that the whole business had been a costly blunder.

Now it becomes crystal clear that it was no use trying to hold Cos and Leros unless we held Rhodes. We assumed that the numerically superior Italian garrison on that island would master their ex-allies (9000 Germans on the island), so we only sent "a small party" to Rhodes, but the Germans mastered the disorganized Italians and so our small party had to move on.

It is very hard to understand what our Intelligence Service was doing or not doing about the situation in Rhodes, if General Wilson was disagreeably surprised when the Italians failed to seize the island and put the red carpet down for the "small party" of British troops. Since it was obviously essential to the certain success of the operation designed to capture the Dodecanese Islands that Rhodes should be in our hands, we ought to have sent "a large party" to Rhodes.

We have assumed above that we had ample men and much material in the Middle East suitable for combined operations. Some people question this assumption. Viscount Cowdray in the House of Lords said: "Assuming we are there (in Italy) employing only a relatively small number of American and British divisions, we wonder what the rest of the Allied divisions are doing. We wonder too, what is happening to the Ninth Army and whether that mystery army is perhaps only a ghost after all." In this connection, Viscount Cranborne, speaking for the Government about the fall of Leros, made a very curious statement in the Lords. He said that when the "small party" was refused permission to land at Rhodes "it was clear therefore that the reduction of Rhodes would require a major expedition which was not practicable at that moment." We commend these last seven words to the reflections of our readers.

Finally, any summing up of losses to be learnt from the Dodecanese failure must take into account our naval losses. On that occasion the Germans claim they were heavy, but Attlee was necessarily silent on the point. All past experience, especially in Norway and Crete, goes to show that the naval surface craft are very vulnerable, if they try to operate without adequate cover, within range of enemy airfields.

Fuel Situation Bad

The public in Britain does not seem to realize that the fuel situation is serious—in fact, very serious, would not be too strong a phrase. The probability is that most people with storage room have stocked up with coal to the permissible limit. They are hoarding this coal, using gas and electricity whenever they can for heating and cooking. Gas and electricity consumptions for domestic purposes are considerably above the corresponding figures for last year and there is apathy on the fuel-saving front. After the remarkable results achieved last winter when the domestic consumer was asked to save four million tons, and actually saved five millions, it was likely that special measures of an original and stimulating character would be required to keep the public fuel-saving-conscious. Nothing in the present publicity campaign is original or stimulating.

It is not generally known but it should be that Major Gwillym Lloyd George, Minister for Fuel and Power, could have left the arduous and awkward war job of his present ministry for the comfortable and safe position of Minister of Food. Those who know Major Lloyd George will not be surprised to learn that he declined to consider the idea of leaving the coal problem in its present state.

The more we examine the state of the coal mining industry in this country (and our evidence comes from many sources, including the young public school boy we persuaded to go into a pit some months ago) the more we are convinced that the long-term solution of this problem requires that the industry be turned into a public corporation on a regional basis. Coal mining must be given a big psychological uplift by being publicly recognized as a great and essential public service, comparable in importance to the fighting services or railways or post office, a national service in which any man starting at the bottom can rise to the top.

The chief troubles of the industry are not technical. They are psychological, and the patient has a murky back-history which requires immediate, drastic and prolonged treatment.

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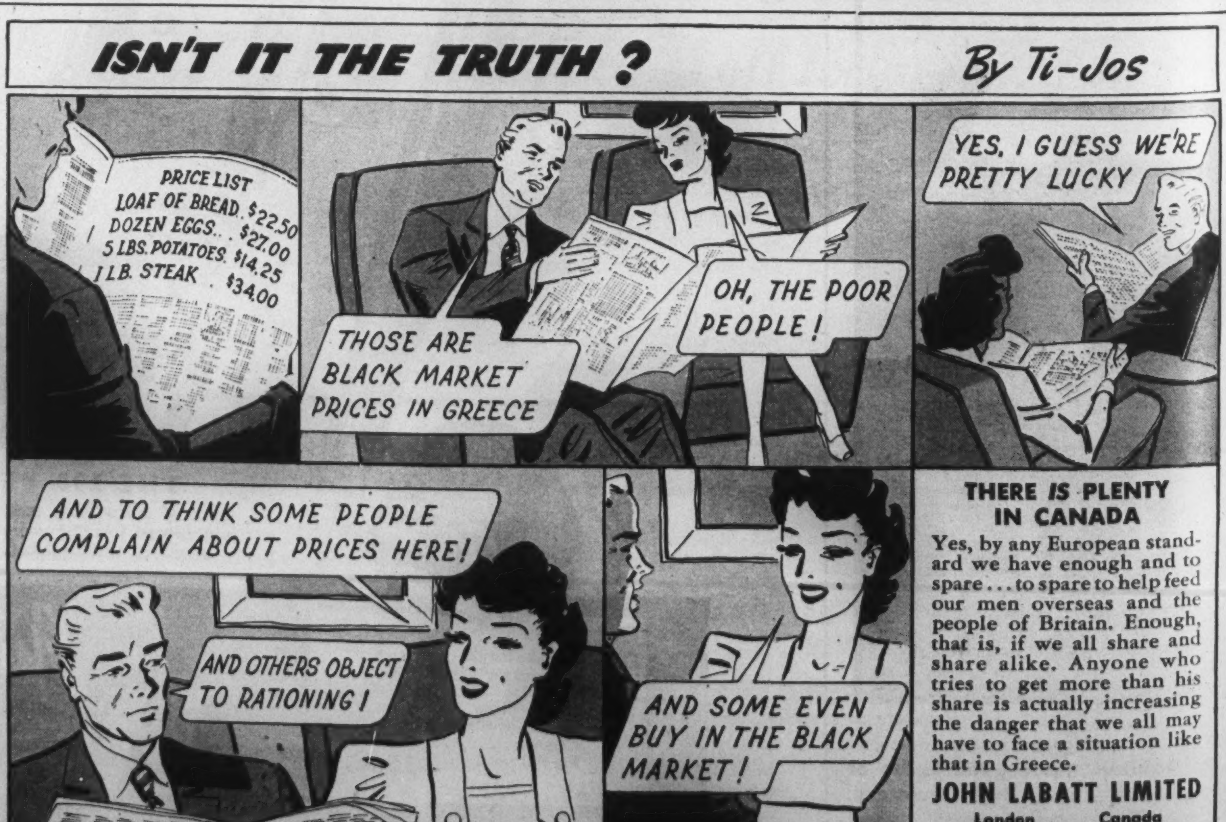
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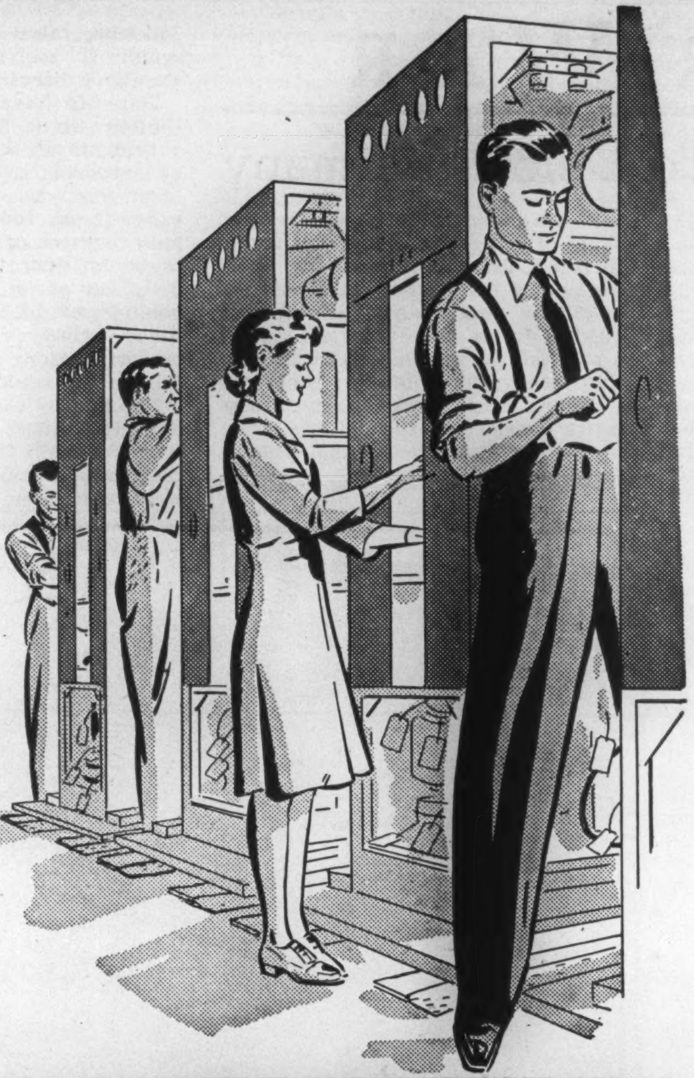

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THE HITLER WAR

Now Agreed On Final Drives To Defeat Germany

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE Teheran communiqué tells far less on the political side than had generally been expected from this conference. It does not, in particular, present any picture of what we intend to do with Germany, comparable to the picture of what we are going to do with Japan which was sketched at the Cairo Conference. Nor does it give out any decisions on the difficult Polish question, on the future of the Baltic States, or of the Dardanelles, much less a broad pattern of a reintegrated Europe.

Since all of these subjects must surely have been discussed during the four-day meeting, it seems that either full agreement has not yet been reached, or it is considered that the decisions taken might provoke too much argument at the present time. So on this score we shall have to be satisfied that the three chief leaders of the world have at least met, become acquainted and exchanged ideas, something which is bound to be of great value in future negotiations between their countries.

Lacking any political material for discussion, attention has turned mainly on the military results of Teheran. It is stated that complete agreement has been reached on attacks from the east, west and south of Europe which will finally defeat Germany. But a remarkable feature of the military discussions at Teheran, which seems to have been little noticed, is that while Britain and the United States each took some 60 representatives there, including all of their chiefs of staff, Soviet Russia's delegation consisted of only three men, Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov.

They are certainly competent to speak for Russia. But there can't have been detailed staff discussions between ourselves and the Soviets, such as the British and American staffs have now held four times this year, at Casablanca, Washington, Quebec and Cairo. The explanation for this is probably that our armies will not be mixed up with the Russian, or even fighting on any adjoining front for some time to come, as the Anglo-American forces are mixed up all over the world.

What we chiefly need to coordinate our offensives with those of the Red Army is agreement on the time and place at which the various blows can be struck to best advantage. Doubtless Stalin and Voroshilov brought to Teheran the considered opinion of the Red Army staff on these points. The Russians have always had more opinions on where and when our blows should be struck than we have expressed about theirs. And their record in the past year shows a masterly strategic grasp from which we might well profit.

While our staffs must find interesting and profitable the Soviet ideas on where it would be best to strike, and while "agreement" on military plans perhaps implies some compromise on the date (with Moscow always urging, up to now, that this be moved forward), I don't suggest by any means that they would completely adjust their plans to Soviet desires.

For example, if the Red Army should carry out a big winter offensive, as is commonly expected, is it to be thought that we will coordinate our invasion of Western Europe with it, accepting all the risks of winter storms at sea and thick flying weather, in addition to the already formidable difficulties of breaching the enemy's long-prepared defences? I should think this highly unlikely. When we make our supreme effort of the war, the establishment of a bridgehead presumably somewhere between Cherbourg and Ostend, we are going to insist on the most favorable weather conditions possible.

We cannot secure these before spring, say early April, by which time a Russian winter offensive would have spent its force. If we are going to strike simultaneously with the Red Army, we would have to hold back our landing until late May, when the mud is dry in the east. These are some of the problems of timing.

A possible solution would be a Russian offensive during the winter, to advance the springboard for the final attack on Germany; an Allied landing in the spring, to secure and develop a bridgehead, or bridgeheads; and then a combined assault in the early summer.

Where to Invade?

As to where we will attack in Western Europe, Norway provides too indirect a route to Germany, even if the problem of fighter cover for the landing could be solved by the combination of long-range and carrier-based fighters used at Salerno.

The west coast of Jutland, which has received much publicity lately, has beaches suitable for landing, in calm weather. But it is beyond even long-range fighter cover from Britain, and the North Sea would be pretty dangerous for carriers, if they could be provided in sufficient numbers. Then, after landing, our forces would have to fight their way down through the narrow bottleneck leading into Germany. This seems an unlikely landing place.

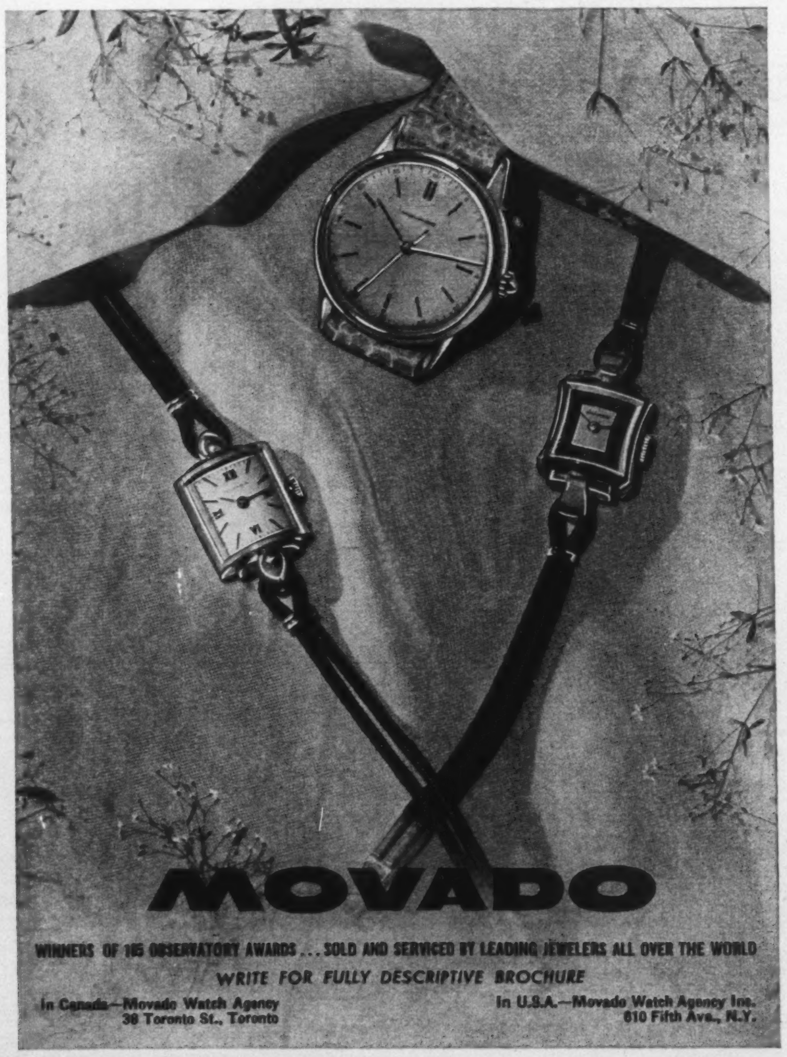
The coast of the Heligoland Bight is also too distant from British fighter bases, and a landing here would be met by swiftly concentrated German strength and almost certainly overwhelmed. In Holland and Belgium, too, the Germans could concentrate against us too quickly, with the aid of one of the densest traffic networks in the world.

We must seek a place where we can prevent the enemy from concentrating overwhelming power against our initial landing. Just what this means was expressed to me the other day by a Canadian military authority, who said: "Remember, that while we are disembarking a division on the Belgian coast, the Germans can—almost literally — throw one on the 5:15 out of Prague and deploy it on the Belgian coast next day." It is well to recall how swiftly the Germans, who had only a single division sitting waiting at Salerno when we began to land four, concentrated against us and created a critical situation. Though it should be noted here that we used entirely green troops at Salerno—a dangerous experiment which we are not likely to repeat.

If we are going to attempt a landing infinitely more difficult than that of Salerno, along the long-fortified Channel coast, we must seek out a place where the Germans would be least able to concentrate quickly for a counter-attack. Such a place stands out like a sore thumb: the Cherbourg Peninsula. Since the Germans must have spent endless hours considering the defence problem which it presents, and since a recent book "Paratroops," by F. O. Miksche, takes it as a specific example, I see no reason why we shouldn't discuss it.

Here we have an area, of strictly limited extent, but large enough for a bridgehead, with room for plenty of aerodromes, and possessing one large port, all within good fighter range from Britain. To seize and hold the neck of this peninsula ought to be an operation within the limits of our aerial resources, while our bombers ought to be able to blanket the relatively few routes into the peninsula along which German reinforcements could be brought.

The nearby Channel Islands would obviously have to be seized at the same time, if not previously. The Germans, considering all these fac-



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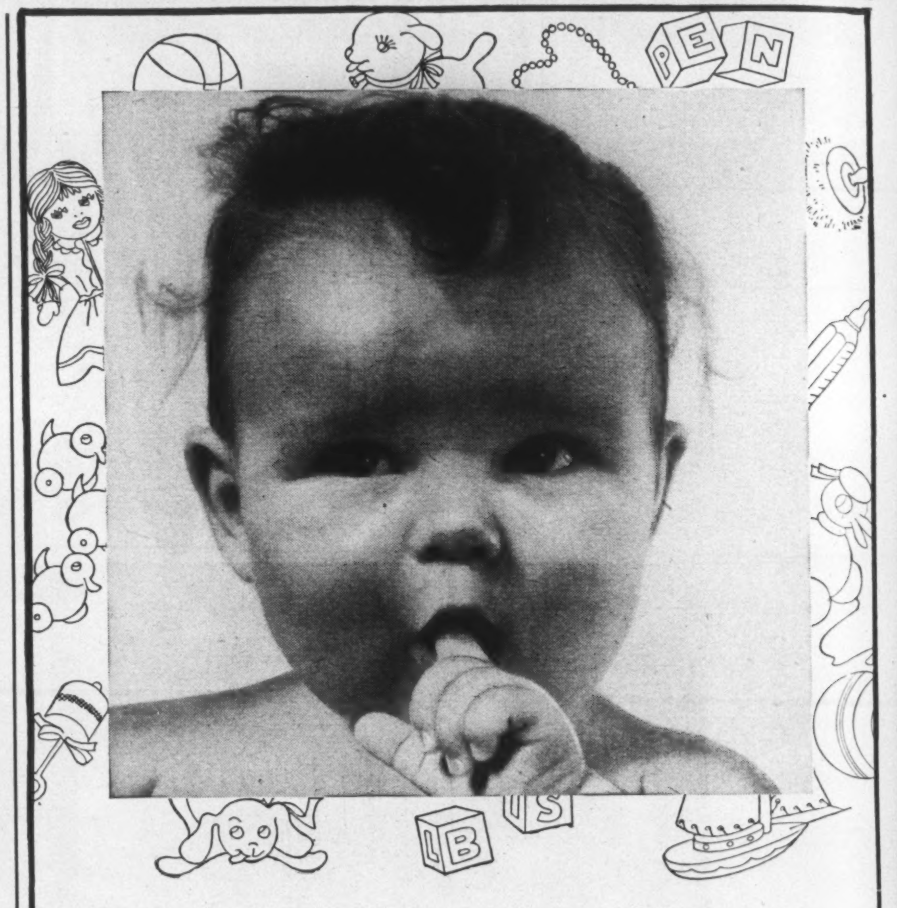

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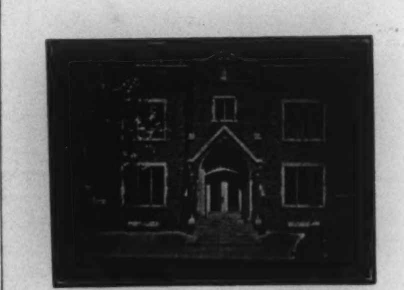
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tors, may have prepared a strong line of defence across the base of the peninsula which we would have to break afterwards. But we would be ashore, which is the main thing.

If we are able to challenge the Germans and open a serious front in Western Europe at all, we must be able to carry out an operation of the scope envisaged above. Yet anyone who reviews the Salerno operation, and considers that it is the greatest landing yet carried out by our side, and that it only succeeded by an uncomfortably slim margin, against an initial German force of one division, will take a very sober view of our task in breaching the Channel defences next spring. I think he will also lean towards Air Chief Marshal Harris's view that the big bombers should be given the greatest possible scope, in the meanwhile, in undermining German war power and morale.

Morale and Fortifications

When German fighting morale weakens, the strongest fortifications cannot be held—history has enough instances of that. One of the most baffling problems is appraisal of Germany's remaining strength, and how long her resistance can be maintained.

On the one hand, the severe damage to Berlin and the continuing attack on other main German cities has again encouraged the hope that a few more months of this sort of thing and the Germans would be just about ready to quit. On the other hand, we have seen the German Army persist in the most stubborn resistance on both the Russian and Italian fronts.

The way in which the Germans have clung to a long stretch of the Dnieper below Kiev, and again below Zaporozhe, and the fury with which they have counter-attacked against the Kiev bulge and inside the Dnieper bend makes it appear as though they actually hoped to re-establish the Dnieper line.

That they should be able to restore the Dnieper line seems quite out of the question. The gains in two weeks of heavy fighting which they made against the south-western flank of the Kiev bulge, by shifting their main counter-attacking force of armor and special troops back from the Krivoi Rog to the Zhitomir-Fastov area, are very small when plotted on a map of the Soviet advance across the middle Dnieper during November. Not more than a tenth of this area has been regained, and in the vital sector, nearest to Kiev, the German gain has been the least.

The chief accomplishment has been the recapture of the important rail junctions of Zhitomir and Korosten, though it is not sure that the Germans have cleared the rail line joining these cities. But while the Germans have been freeing these vital points on their main lateral Odessa-Leningrad railway, the Soviets have been advancing against other junctions to the north just as vital, Kalinkovichi and Zhlobin. The Soviets have also been able to resume their offensive in the Dnieper bend, while a threatening wedge has been driven north of the Pripet Marshes, towards Bobruisk and ultimately Minsk.

When Winter Comes

Fighting in the western Ukraine has lately been hampered by mud, that worst of military obstacles, in an unusually protracted autumn which earlier gave the Red Army the driest of weather for its great advance. Now snowstorms are reported. When winter takes a firm grip, it is generally thought that the emphasis of attack will shift to the north, where the troops have had much less fighting this year, and there has been more opportunity to organize transport behind the front.

Main rail lines into Smolensk ought to be in working order by now, and this centre is also served by the important Stalin Highway, which leaves Moscow as a four-lane route.

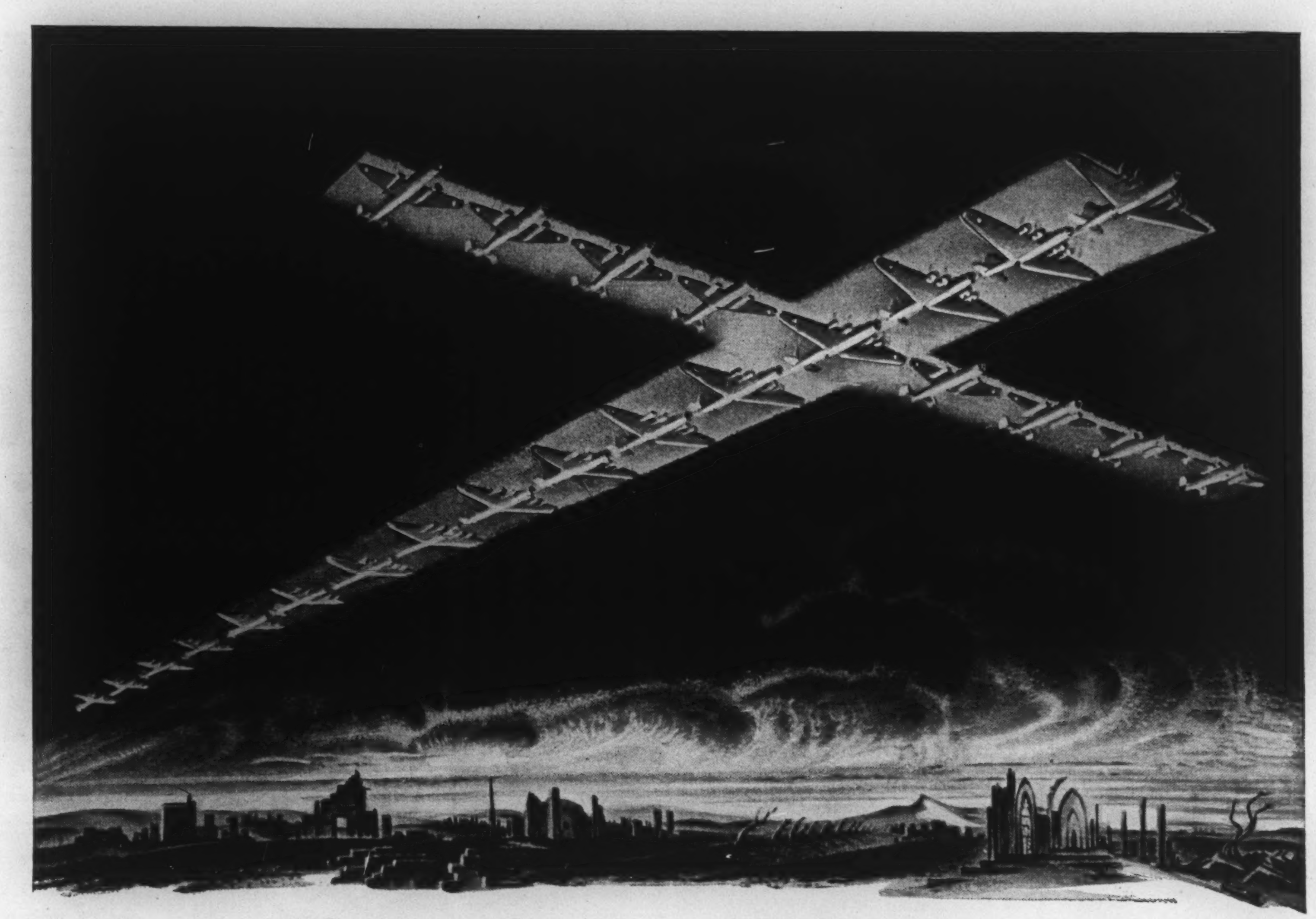
In Italy we have a similar situation, on a smaller scale. Our armies are able to make some progress each time they mount an offensive, but the German resistance is extremely stubborn, and as often as the enemy gives up a "winter line" he seems to establish a new one just a little further back. Thus the 8th Army break-through on the Adriatic sector last week netted an advance of only six miles, and although this advance is still continuing it is not expected to carry more than another 10 miles or so, to Pescara.

We are pushing a deep salient in the front here, it is true, taking advantage of the narrow Adriatic plain. But the main mountain ridge will still stand between us and Rome when we get to Pescara. All first-hand reports coming from the Italian front emphasize the obstacle which a clever and lavish use of anti-tank mines and the lighter anti-personnel mines, commonly called "booby-traps", present to a rapid advance.

The terrain in mountainous Italy provides, perhaps, more than the usual number of opportunities to site mine-fields in narrow passages and other strategic positions, where they can be covered by machine-gun and mortar fire. Yet our slow and painful advance here, and the likelihood that the enemy will introduce on the Western front the new plastic and wooden-case mines which he has used in Russia, and which defy the usual detection methods, are a warning as to the difficulties to be expected when we assault the long-prepared Channel coast.

What we have been getting out of the Italian campaign, since we gained the chief prizes of passage of the Mediterranean, entrance to the Adriatic, surrender of the Italian fleet, and advanced air bases against Southern Germany and the Balkans, is mainly experience. Our progress, and particularly our slowness in reaching Rome, may be disappointing. But here is our only front in Europe. We are occupying 11 German divisions in the line, and tying down at least as many more in Northern Italy. We have no choice but to press the fight.

But beside that, we are undoubtedly using this theatre as a seasoning ground for the troops and commanders who will have to carry out the far greater operations of next year. In those operations, judging from the effort we have made to secure Turkish bases and transit privileges, the Balkans will figure more prominently than Italy. It would not be surprising to see the 8th Army wheel right and cross the Adriatic, while a simultaneous assault is made from the Aegean or Turkey-in-Europe, aimed at undercutting the German flank in Southern Russia.



. . . *"and the Gates of Hell shall Not Prevail against it"*

ST. MATTHEW 16-18

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The Catholic Hierarchy and the C.C.F.

BY P. J. MULROONEY

The question whether the CCF is or is not a Socialist party has become one of burning interest for Canadian Roman Catholics. The recent pronouncement of the bishops, which was interpreted by The Canadian Register as making it clear that Catholics have the same liberty to support the CCF as to support the older parties, also included a specific denunciation of socialism as being condemned by the Church. The author of this article is an editor of The Canadian Messenger, a Catholic periodical published in Toronto.

Since the article was written a Quebec newspaper, L'Action Catholique, which is generally regarded as expressing the views of the Quebec Hierarchy, has stated that it will "refuse to sell or give" publicity to the CCF until Leader Coldwell explains what he means by a socialist state.

ON OCTOBER 13 the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Canada met in plenary session at Quebec. A week later our newspapers received the four-point statement drawn up by the episcopate. Appended to the statement was an "official" interpretation, consisting of excerpts from an editorial in *The Canadian Register*, Kingston. This editorial asserted that the hierarchy had spoken "to set at rest the question recently agitated in certain quarters of the legitimacy of Catholics giving support to the political party known as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The Hierarchy does not name the CCF, for it would not wish to use words which could be interpreted or misinterpreted as favoring one political party exclusively, but it is made quite clear that Catholics have the same liberty of supporting this as the older parties."

The CCF did not hesitate to assume that the statement was made to favor "one political party", and it promptly jumped to the conclusion that: "This clarifies the position of Catholics with regard to the CCF and removes any shadow of doubt as to the right of Catholics to support and participate in the work of the CCF."

Nothing in the statement of the Catholic hierarchy justifies the CCF conclusion; nothing in the statement justifies the "official" interpretation in *The Canadian Register*. Catholics, fully aware that their spiritual leaders require no interpreter to make clear their opinion, looked to other Catholic papers to see whether the "official" interpretation were accepted. If generally accepted by the Catholic press of Canada, there would be reason to infer that the interpretation had been sanctioned by the hierarchy. Rejection of the "official" interpretation by the Catholic press, and a large segment does reject it, justifies belief that there is nothing official about the interpretation of the bishops' statement published in *The Canadian Register*.

"So far no official interpretation or application of the episcopal statement has been made by its authors," said *The Catholic Record*, London, October 30. "Until this is done, no interpretation carries more weight than the private opinion of the interpreter. He alone takes responsibility for it. In the present controversy he must demonstrate that CCF-ism does or does not fall under the stricture of Pope Pius XI, even in their mitigated form, Socialism and Communism are far removed from the precepts of the Gospel. The archbishops and bishops of Canada did not declare on this point. They went no further, beyond urging the promotion of needed reforms and condemning Communism, than to say that 'the faithful are free to support any political party upholding the basic Christian traditions of Canada and favoring needed reforms in the social and economic order which are demanded with such urgency in pontifical documents'."

Test for Catholics

"For Catholics," says *The Catholic Record*, "the test of the CCF program will be the extent to which it subscribes to the Principle of Subsidiary Function laid down by Pope Pius XI in *Quadragesimo Anno*: 'Just as it is wrong to take from the individual and hand over to the community what the individual can accomplish by his own initiative and enterprise, in the same way it is an injustice, a grave evil, and a disturbance of right order to transfer to the greater and higher society what can be effected by smaller and lower groups'."

Relations, organ of l'Ecole Sociale Populaire and directed by the Jesuit Fathers in Montreal, observes that the episcopal statement has "the tone and the import of a declaration of principles. So there is ground for astonishment that most commentators, captivated without doubt by the preoccupations of the day, have above all seen or believed that they have seen in the episcopal document the simple answer to a burning question: May Catholics with clear consciences give adherence to the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation party? The CCF itself has not missed making capital of the event: 'Of particular importance,' it says in a communiqué, 'are the passages which affirm that Catholics are free to support all political parties in Canada save those which approve the doctrines of Communism.' This, we think, is to make hasty application of a doctrine which embraces so many things. Reread the document. It affirms liberty of Catholics to belong to all parties which fulfil certain given conditions. . . Of late years the CCF and its program became the object of warnings and of condemnations because it is stained with Socialism. It would be puerile to attribute them to vague misunderstandings. It was with knowledge of cause, for example, that His Excellency Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal, in a letter which His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve was later to support, deplored that 'the new system (that of the CCF) offers but a materialist conception of the social order'."

Withholding Judgment

The bishops, opines *Relations*, observing a certain wavering in CCF notions, and not wishing to discourage orientation toward greater orthodoxy, have withheld judgment. Like other parties, it is for the CCF to drop from its program and from its activities everything which might link it with "the doctrines of Communism," to "that form of revolutionary Socialism which is materialistic in its philosophy, which denies

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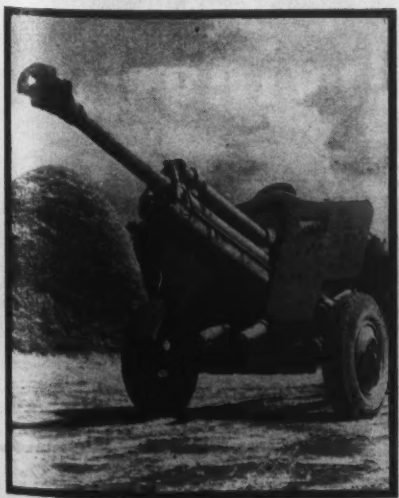
the right of private property, and by concentrating all economic as well as political power in the State, sets up a system of totalitarianism destructive of liberty and degrading to the human person" (Point 4 of the bishops' statement).

L'Action Catholique, Quebec, said: "One point on which Catholics particularly will watch the CCF will obviously be that of socialization. Will this socialization be a systematic realization of a régime generally known as Socialism, or will it merely be a policy aimed at making our national economy more social? In the first instance, the CCF will have to be fought; in the second, one would have to acknowledge its political and social action as praiseworthy." The Quebec paper also published in full a translation of the editorial from *The Canadian Register*, whence the "official" interpretation of the bishops' statement was drawn, carries a line that it is *The Canadian Register's* translation, and follows it with an editorial from *La Liberté et Le Patriote*, Winnipeg. This editorial, granting that Catholics continue free to join the CCF since the party never was banned, carefully makes plain that the bishops' statement "weakens in nothing the warnings which some members of the episcopate thought it necessary to publish nine years ago."

The Casket, Antigonish, N.S., headed its editorial comment "No Communism," and emphasized the episcopal reiteration of its condemnation of Communism. *The New Freeman*, Saint John, N.B., quoted *l'Action Catholique* on the point that what Catholics will watch in the CCF is socialization. Mr. F. W. Russell, Editor of *The Northwest Review*, Winnipeg, is reported to have said: "I am in agreement with the bishops' declaration today that Catholics are free to support such parties (those upholding the basic Christian traditions of Canada), but I do not agree that the CCF fits that description. If CCF Leader Coldwell will stand up and say his party is not a Socialist party, then Catholics can review the situation with a view to giving the CCF their support."

Private Ownership

Archbishop Duke, of Vancouver, according to a BUP despatch in *The Canadian Register*, said: "It would be difficult to make a statement about the policy of the CCF, because it has not sufficiently declared its national platform." The party's policy, he added, should be demonstrated as not opposing the moral law. "The people on the land and the middle class of property-owners with homes and gardens throughout Canada would appreciate a 'yes' or 'no' answer to the question: Will the CCF recognize the right of private ownership?" The Archbishop of Vancouver remarked the divergent statements of policy by minor CCF leaders, and said also that its national leaders had avoided disclosing the practical means they would use to bring about reforms. "Regarding the pronouncement at Quebec City," we quote from *The Canadian Register*, "Archbishop Duke explained that it was simply a reiteration of the Church's stand against totalitarian philosophies of government, and of the freedom of every Catholic to vote for any political group not opposed to the teachings of Christ."



This gun taken from the Germans in Italy has had a strange career. Inspection revealed it was a Russian gun which the Hun captured in Russia and adapted for the German artillery. Now, fitted with British tires, it sees action with a third army.

Archbishop Duke attended the plenary session of the hierarchy at Quebec. Is there not in his explanation more than implicit denial that the statement there drawn up was intended "to set at rest the question recently agitated in certain quarters of the legitimacy of Catholics giving support to the political party known as the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation"?

Reports have been published that the CCF regarded the bishops' statement as not less important an advance than its gain in the Ontario provincial election last August. The truth is that the CCF is left exactly where it was. The episcopal warnings still stand, and every Catholic must satisfy his own conscience before he can join the CCF. He must decide for himself whether or not the CCF is a Socialist party. If he is satisfied that it is a Socialist party, he knows the attitude of the Church. Pope Pius XI, in the Encyclical Letter *Quadragesimo Anno*, left no room for doubt. "Whether Socialism be considered as a doctrine, or as a historical fact, or as a movement, if it really remain Socialism, it can not be brought into harmony with the dogmas of the Catholic Church, even after it has yielded to truth and justice in the points we have mentioned; the reason being that it conceives human society in a way utterly alien to Christian truth."

The CCF is Socialist or it isn't Socialist. For the Catholic the one thing to be decided is whether the party is Socialist or not. Pope Pius XI made very plain that there can be no question of "mitigated" or "Christian" or other dilutions of Socialism and those publicists who write that "mild" forms of Socialism are approved for Catholics either don't know what they write about or they are deliberately garbling the teaching of the great Pope Pius XI: "No one can be at the same time a sincere Catholic and a true Socialist."

Catholic opposition to Socialism should not be confused as opposition to reform; indeed the bishops' statement approves parties upholding Christian traditions and favoring the political and economic reforms urgently demanded in pontifical documents. "Society," wrote Pope Pius XI, "as the Socialist conceives it, is on the one hand impossible and unthinkable without the use of compulsion of the most excessive kind." Catholics oppose Socialism because it takes a false view of society, because it can become operable only by making the State the master instead of the servant of the people, because inherent in it is the compulsion that must beget totalitarianism and complete servility for all persons except the dictator and his clique.

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The Case for a Peace of Expediency

BY GERALD S. GRAHAM

With five hundred years of the Nation-State behind us we cannot jump right into internationalism. The immediate thing is to establish a peace that will last at least fifty years, and the responsibility for this must rest on the great powers of the victorious side.

The author is on the staff of the newly established Royal Canadian Naval College, and is the author of "British Policy and Canada", "Sea Power and British North America", etc. He studied at Queen's University and Harvard and has a Ph.D. from Cambridge. In 1941 he won the coveted Guggenheim Fellowship for work in the U.S.

AT THE present time we are being deluged with books about the world which will exist when the war is over. Historians, sociologists, psychologists, journalists, politicians, and reformers generally have set to work making blueprints of a peace settlement, which unlike the last, shall not sow the seeds of another cataclysm.

Such prodigious and widespread effort is not unique. The generation which fought the war of 1914-18 knew that to win the war was not enough, and that some sort of foundation would have to be established which would ensure future peace.

But we know now what they could hardly have learned in advance, namely, that plans for a Utopian order of society cannot be made and put into practice in days or even years, and that any such plans are worthless without the guarantee of force; that wars are not simply the fruit of incompetent leadership and stupid errors in statescraft, or the results of capitalistic imperialism and the jealousies and frustrations of the Have-Nots; that too many of our intellectual reformers have been dangerous dreamers, infected, as Winston Churchill put it, "with a futile pacifism" which did actual harm to the cause of peace it was intended to sustain.

This generation, unlike the last, is already disillusioned, and there is less need to remind it of the pit-falls which lie in wait for the peace-makers. This generation realizes that the same evils which faced us in 1919 and long afterwards will reappear, and that idealistic resolves are not of themselves sufficient to withstand the bitterness and spiritual exhaustion which is certain to appear, once the fighting is over.

But let us not forget that after the last war, many calm and sensible people were quite as intent on making a peace to end all wars as are high-minded people of today. Long before Versailles, the terms and ethics of a democratic peace were discussed vigorously and coolly. Yet, to use a trite phrase, we lost the peace, and we lost it because we asked too much. We must not make that mistake again; but the danger of repeating such an error is already apparent in the words and writing of many commentators, politicians and pamphleteers, who fail to realize that the streets of Hell are paved with good intentions.

For one thing, it is a mistake to suggest, as some are doing, that we are fighting simply to save the world for democracy. To put it bluntly, we are fighting to save our own skins, to save our own peculiar type of civilization from extinction, to prevent the destruction of a way of life that we hold vital to our happiness. We are fighting for our kind of democracy which we, in English-speaking countries, know how to work with reasonable efficiency; and we must remember that our allies, countries like Yugoslavia or Russia, are not democracies in our sense of the word, and may never be, for democracy requires a long period of education.

No Overnight Change

History offers many examples of the work of ardent and honest reformers, whose efforts to remedy national ailments in a minimum of time led to conditions the reverse of what had been anticipated. In the nineteenth century, not a little of political turmoil on the Continent was the result of futile efforts to impose imitations of British parliamentary democracy upon countries which had no training in self-government. The introduction of such a system, it was soon discovered, was not so simple as zealous reformers had supposed.

In other words, our kind of democracy cannot be made to work effectively in states untutored in the tolerant practices of the British or American constitutional systems, states, for example, like Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia, whose traditions of centralized government or deep-rooted racial divisions would make any experiment in parliamentary practice of dubious value to say the least.

Indeed, there is something presumptuous in advocating as a short-term policy, the making of a better world based on the democratic principle. That is putting the cart before the horse, because we are not fighting to set up a new world order, but to prevent a New Order from engulfing us.

Nevertheless, when this war is over a new world will exist. In terms of time, space and human suffering we shall be more closely bound together than ever before, whether we like it or not, and we shall have to co-operate more intimately whether we like it or not. No longer will there be, as in the not so distant past, a dominant power to guarantee a global peace by means of a fleet—a Pax Britannica, which in the nineteenth century, and even later, gave justification and meaning to the American Monroe doctrine. If there is to be a renewed and revivified League of Nations, the weight of responsibility will fall on the great powers of the victorious side, and only if they realize their common ground and interest will the security of a League and the peace of the world be assured.

Alliance Still Needed

With five hundred years of the Nation State behind us, we cannot jump right into internationalism and become world brothers. Alliance on the old model will still be necessary, until an international organization, like the League perhaps, has obtained roots and positive strength. Until then, only by a combination of powers can any rule of law and justice be introduced and enforced. This, as Lionel Gelber has shown in his vigorous and cogent Oxford Pamphlet, *War for Power and Power for Peace*, was the lesson of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, a settlement which preserved Europe from general wars for a hundred years because it was based on the principle of the *Concert of Powers*.

In the second place, if the ground is to be laid for any future new World Order, the smaller nations, first of all, will have to submit to considerable sacrifices of national independence. A long-term policy would, of course, imply a general reduction of sovereignty for all states, large and small; but such a drastic revolution in political thought and habit can only be effectively achieved as a second step, following the establishment of some kind of super-state which is able to support its authority by force.

As a first step, the peacemakers will have to discount severely Woodrow Wilson's doctrine of *self-determination*, which still clings ambiguously to the Atlantic Charter as well as to the recent Moscow pronouncement. It was because the nations of Europe clung to the illusion of entire independence, that Hitler found it so simple a matter to choke them off one by one. If small nations are in the future to insist on the right to complete independence and neutrality in the manner of Belgium or Holland, then their future as free states with complete sovereignty will be as short-lived as it has been in the past.

As Sir Norman Angell has pointed out: "where all demand complete freedom, none has any", a statement of fact, he remarks, which is well illustrated by the traffic rules. What might have been the result had Belgium before 1914, or Belgium and Holland before 1939, renounced the tissue safeguard of strict neutrality, which they quite properly declared themselves "honorably bound to practise", and protected themselves and France and Britain by forthright military conversations and liaisons in advance of possible invasion?

After all, the "free and independent sovereignty" of small states, especially those so strategically placed as Belgium and Holland, constitutes a direct menace to the security of their neighbors and the peace of the world. Should then Canadians or Americans, in the light of their own self-interest, take up the championship of will o' the wisps like self-determination for, let us say, Latvia, Esthonia or Croatia? To what degree would such a championship safeguard the stability of Europe, which it is in our national interest to protect, or the essential freedom of the populations concerned?

If the first object of statecraft is to make a peace that will last, such a program holds elements of danger. Just as the abandonment of the British Empire would place vital strategic areas necessary to the protection of North American interests at the mercy of some future imperial rover, so would the right of self-determination in the hands of small or undeveloped states—the right to responsibility without power—jeopardize the freedom of us all.

The person who scoffs at such practical considerations on grounds of justice and fair-play is the same person who still urges the abandonment of India to turmoil and dissolution in the name of freedom. With an India in collapse or in armed opposition, how bright would have been our chances of keeping a foothold in the Pacific in 1940, or even now?

Freedom for the smaller or weaker nations is something one is reluctant to deny, but like the freedom of the

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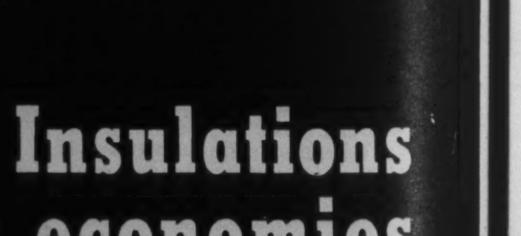

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individual, it must be subject to the limitation of common sense. "The rights of men in governments," says Edmund Burke, "are their advantages, and these are often in balances between differences of good, in compromises sometimes between good and evil, and sometimes between evil and evil." The true statesman, it might be added, is he who can distinguish between evil and lesser evil.

Must Be Practical Peace

In short, we must, if the objective is to avoid future war, make a peace of expediency or utility, rather than of justice. To aim immediately at the metaphysical abstraction, *absolute justice*, would mean anarchy. It would, to use the phrase once again, be putting the cart before the horse. The first and vital thing is to establish a peace that will endure for at least fifty years; to establish an international civil order with a group or groups of powers sufficiently strong to be able to say that the existence of injustices is no longer in itself a justification for breaking the peace.

Justice, like truth, has many sides, and it may be true, as Dr. W. A. Mackintosh has shrewdly expressed it, that the Treaty of Versailles failed because it was too much an academic attempt at achieving justice rather than enduring peace. Certainly, after 1918, most Anglo-Saxons tended to develop a guilt complex, and the appeal for justice to Germany rang out so loud that it drowned the cries of the victims of German aggression.

The Paris Peace Conference, according to Robert H. Lord, one of the American experts in attendance, "was always faced by the dilemma that 'the peace of reconciliation' of which Germany talked would have been one that left Germany intact, unpunished and impenitent; while the peace of justice, demanded by the principles which the Allies had proclaimed, raised the vision of an embittered Germany thirsting and plotting for revenge." This is the dilemma which will face the next peacemakers: a really just peace might punish Germany so severely that an enduring peace would be subsequently jeopardized.

On the other hand, even as in 1919, so at the end of this war, there is no reason for doubting that the Germans will bitterly resent even the smallest reductions in territory made on either historical, ethnographic or ethical grounds. Unless there should be a change of heart in Germany, a peace of reconciliation would not be worth the paper that it is written on—and the problem of ridding the German mind of Nazi poison and Prussian militarism is one of awful proportions.

Hope of German War Party

A Chatham House study group composed of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs has made an interim report on the Problems of Germany which deserves careful consideration by every thinking citizen. "We must be prepared", declares this report, "to find that even after defeat the Second World War will appear to the German war party to have been on balance a favorable operation. What will be remembered will not be so much the actual defeat as the nearness to victory, leaving as ultimate result, (a) the conviction that for the future all continental countries west of Russia may be eliminated as serious deterrent factors, (b) the hope that Russia may be neutralized, (c) the hope that Britain will have no more heart to resist a third attempt than France the second, (d) the hope that the United States may be so worked upon as to meet the third attempt unprepared."

In other words, since the immediate metamorphosis of the German into a peace-loving and co-operative internationalist is extremely doubtful, Germany is likely to remain a difficult neighbor, and the statesmen at the next peace conference, if they wish to create a new Europe which has a chance to catch its breath and survive, will have to give more consideration to strategic factors and less to the tangled question of who rightly owned this or that territory five hundred years ago, and who should have it now.

On this matter, we shall have to get a sense of proportion—a sense of what is practically possible—and clear our minds of all doctrinaire beliefs, realizing that we cannot create a new world in a year or years, and remembering that some injustices are minor in comparison with the injustices wrought by war.

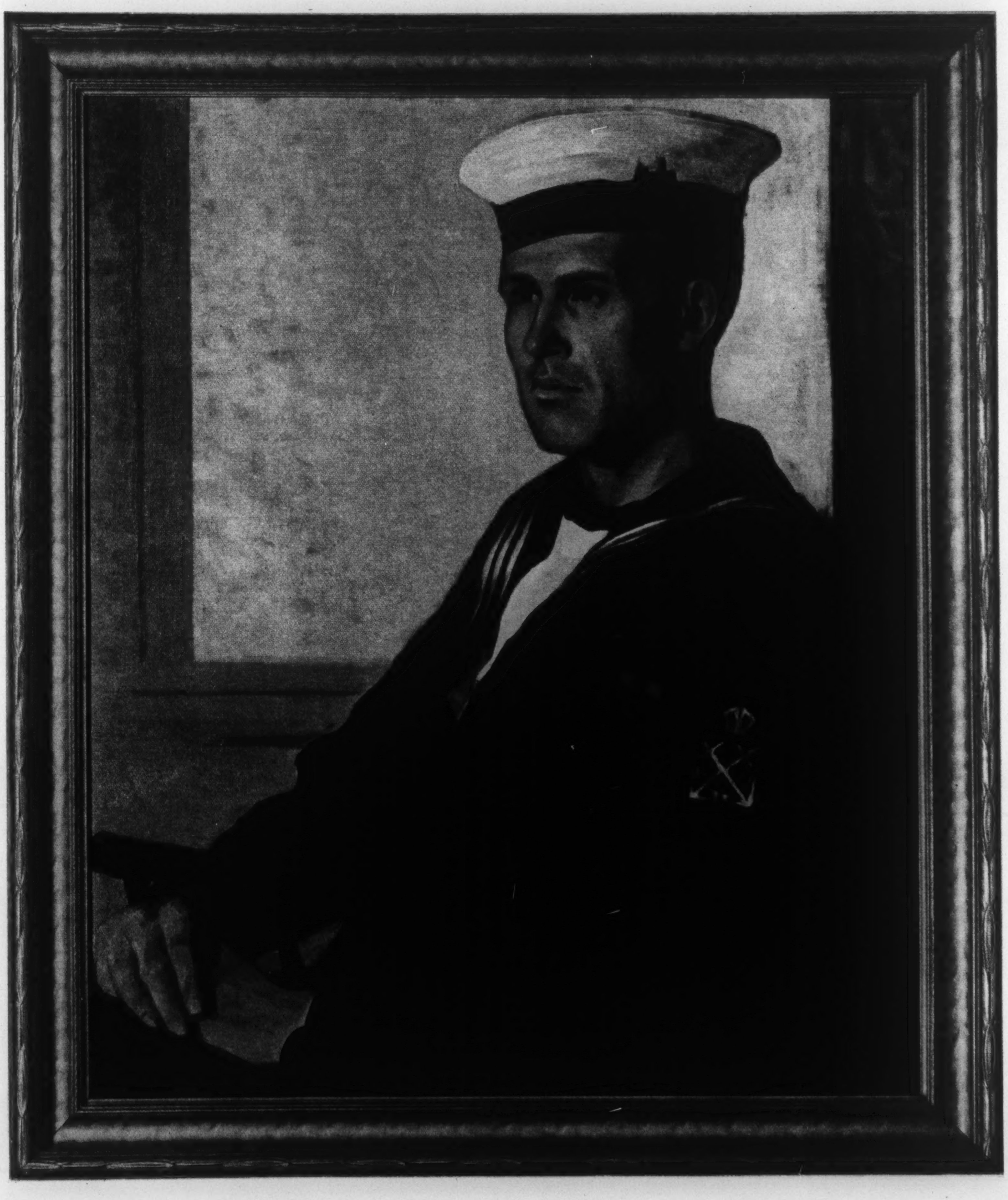
Far removed from the complexities of European existence, we North Americans have a tendency to moralize on European problems. It is no sign of fairmindedness to talk about applying rules of justice to races or territories which go back in history more than a thousand years. The treaty-maker simply cannot find neat formulae to simplify territorial, strategic and racial problems; he must use common sense, and in a way, be opportunistic.

A blind belief in the ideal of justice without any consideration as to its practical application in terms of politics, may, like the blind belief in pacifism, bring injury or disaster to those people whom it is intended to protect. "The absolute moralities of the spiritual world", wrote J. A. Spender on one occasion, "may even become immoral in their consequences, if we try to force them prematurely on the secular world." This world is made up of human beings who are greedy, self-centred, fallible and emotional, and standards of statecraft must take into account the weaknesses of human nature.

This is not to condemn idealism in world affairs; its infusion into politics is vital to our welfare; the restoration of some standards of international morality will be one of the most pressing tasks this generation will have to face. But morality or idealism must be tempered with knowledge, which sometimes means, unfortunately, discriminating between the greater and the lesser evil. "It is no inconsiderable part of wisdom", says Burke, "to know how much of an evil ought to be tolerated."

After years of bitter warfare and bloodshed, we long to think of a New Jerusalem rising from the ruins of a decadent old world, and we are reluctant to consider any return to a system of alliances which we associate with national rivalries and perennial conflict. But internationalism must be reconciled with force in a world which is concerned chiefly with the things that are Caesar's. The nation-state is still a constant and certainly the dominant element in our civilization.

And since Canada and the United States are inevitably a part of a world which Science is squeezing rapidly smaller, they should, in consideration of their own self-interest, actively support as well as underwrite a peace of expediency.



Wearing ribbons signifying service with the United States Navy in Asiatic waters, this young Scotsman, is now an acting Petty Officer in the Royal Canadian Navy. This character study in oils is one of a series for which the makers of Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes commissioned Marion Long, well-known Canadian portrait painter and member of the Royal Canadian Academy.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

CCF and Senate

BY B. K. SANDWELL

NOW that the CCF leaders are beginning to see themselves as possible masters of the House of Commons, the problem of what to do with the Senate is giving them many anxious moments. The Senate is an upper House, similar in many ways to the House of Lords in Great Britain, but with two important differences.

A British Government supported by the House of Commons can at any time "swamp" the House of Lords by creating new Peers favorable to its policies. There is no limit to the size of the House of Lords, and the only possible obstacle to "swamping" would be the refusal of the King to act on the advice of the Government, a refusal which he could hardly maintain if it appealed to the country against him and were sustained. The House of Lords moreover has no power in regard to financial measures.

Senate Has Real Power

The Canadian Senate is a body with a fixed membership, assigned to it by the British North America Act, and cannot therefore be swamped. And it is by no means universally admitted that it has no power in the realm of finance. There is nothing in the British North America Act to declare that its powers are no greater than those of the House of Lords, and the only distinction made in the Act between the two Houses as regards their powers is the declaration that "Bills for appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, shall *originate* in the House of Commons"—a declaration which certainly does not indicate that the Senate has no power in regard to such Bills. The Naval Act of the Borden Government in 1909 was a money measure and was defeated by the Senate after passing the House of Commons, but no effort was made to put it into effect over the Senate veto.

It is plain therefore that it would be possible for the Senate to hold up legislation for the estabishment of a socialistic system for a considerable period of time. Such a system would certainly need the passage of some measures other than money bills, and any such measures would be defeated in the Red Chamber, while it is quite possible that even the money bills might be similarly defeated.

The powers of the Senate can of course be changed, but only by amendment of the British North America Act by the United Kingdom Parliament. Would that Parliament enact an extensive reduction in the powers of the Senate on the strength of a resolution proceeding from the Canadian House of Commons alone? The answer is almost certainly in the negative. The Senate is at present an essential element of the Canadian Parliament.

Now it is quite possible to imagine the Senate as joining the House of Commons in a memorial to the British Parliament for a reduction of its own powers, or even for its own abolition, if that reduction were advocated by a political party with an immense majority in the Commons and a practical certainty of being able to sweep the country on an appeal from an adverse decision of the Senate. But it is quite impossible to imagine the Senate, as at present constituted, consenting to even the slightest reduction of its powers, proposed by a Socialist Government for the purpose of establishing Socialism, unless the demand for Socialism by the voters at large were obviously overwhelming. A bare majority, or a majority composed of heterogeneous elements some of which had no real enthusiasm for Socialism, would not be enough to justify so revolutionary a measure. The real function of the Senate, it has always been maintained, is to prevent the enactment of extreme and irrevocable measures of which the voters might afterwards repent; and in the performance of that function the Senate would feel itself compelled to cling to all the powers that constitutionally belong to it, including the power of preventing the reduction of its own powers.

CCF Would Abolish Senate

Mr. Coldwell the other day said that he took it for granted that the Senate would oppose a CCF Government—a rather absurd statement, for the Senate has no opportunity to either support or oppose any Government, it merely approves or amends or defeats specific measures. If it opposed a CCF Government, he went on, "we would go to the people on the question of abolishing the Senate, and there would be an overwhelming majority in favor of it." If there were an overwhelming majority in favor of adopting certain specific measures which the Senate was blocking, this would doubtless be true. But if Mr. Coldwell thinks that there will in the near future be an overwhelming majority in favor of the abolition of the profit system, to take only one of the objectives of his party, he is almost certainly greatly mistaken.

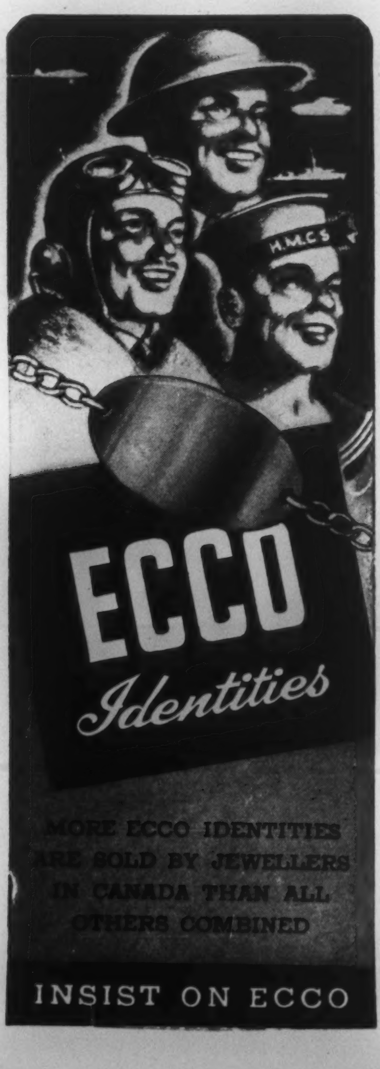
The Senate has more brains than he gives it credit for when he describes it as "a haven for worn-out politicians at $4,000 a year"—a description which obviously does not tally with the other favorite CCF charge that the Senate is filled up with powerful directors of great corporations, a much truer observation. The Senate will not put itself in the position of "opposing" a CCF Government. It will not even hold up CCF legislation, until it gets hold of some particular Bill about which it thinks it can safely "dare" the Government to appeal to the people. And no CCF Government will be able to get very far without bringing in some highly contentious measure on which it would be very dangerous to appeal.

For a Government which wants to appeal from the Senate to the people cannot merely send round a questionnaire, or hold a plebiscite, asking the voters whether they want the Senate abolished. It must dissolve Parliament, and jeopardize its own power in a general election. And that election will be held on the question: Do you or do you not want the profit system abolished by law? or Do you or do you not want it made illegal for any person or association to employ another person for wages or salary? or Do you or do you not want the payment of interest prohibited? or Do you or do you not want the transmission of farm land by sale or bequest to be prohibited?

Exposé of CCF

There is the possibility that the CCF Government might start in with a memorial to the British Parliament calling for the abolition of the Senate, before even sending any other legislation to the Senate for approval, so that the Senate's first veto would be on this proposal for its own abolition. Mr. Coldwell may feel that this would cause the election to turn on the popularity of the Senate—which admittedly is not a strong card. But would it? Would not this action be an extremely plain admission of the dictatorial nature of the CCF program—a confession that the program cannot be carried on without the concentration of all power in the hands of a single body, dominated by a single small group, the Cabinet? Would it be impossible to arouse the Canadian people to a sense of the peril to their constitutional liberties which such a proposal would involve? Would not such a move, in other words, put a very powerful argument in the hands of the party or parties opposed to Socialism, and tend to present Socialism itself in the most alarming light?

The Senate as an actual body of a few score, rather generally elderly and rather generally rich, persons whose debates are very little read and whose personalities are very little known is not a very good thing to fight an election in defence of. But the Senate as a means of preventing hasty and far-reaching legislation from being put on the statute books by legislators who may owe their power to a chance combination of irrelevant political factors, such as the dislike of labor unions for Mr. Mitchell and of French-Canadian Nationalists for Great Britain, or who may have been elected four years back by voters who had only a vague idea of what they would ultimately do, is not at all a bad thing to fight an election in defence of. A defective Senate (and the present Senate is far from perfect) which you still have can be improved; a Senate which you no longer have cannot be replaced without the greatest difficulty if at all. And an Upper House of some sort is of great value to any democracy which wants to preserve its liberties.



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THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Dr. MacCallum, Loyal Friend of Art

The author of this article, a commanding figure among the artists of Canada, and one of the Seven who broke new trails some thirty years ago tells here of the man whose generous understanding and encouragement brought faith and courage to Tom Thomson and his associates who first spelled-out the Canadian north-land in bold composition and radiant color.

Dr. James M. MacCallum, eye-specialist, canoeist, sailor, woodsman, and individualist, was also a father of modern Canadian Art.

BY A. Y. JACKSON

THIRTY years ago I first met Doctor James M. MacCallum who died last week at 83. I was living in a shack on an island in the Georgian Bay painting this country for the first time.

A motor boat poked in one day. The owner jumped ashore, said he was Dr. MacCallum, and could he see my sketches. Then he suggested that I move up to his island at Go Home Bay, where I could have a large house all to myself. He was on his way to Penetang, so I went a piece with him, my own boat in tow. He was sizing me up. "Where do you go after this?" he asked. I said, "Probably to the States".

"Well, how are we going to get anywhere with Canadian art if you fellows all leave the country?" He told me about the Studio building he and Lawren Harris were having erected, and promised to guarantee my expenses if I would try it out for a year.

In Toronto a few weeks later, while I was working in Harris's studio (now the Ladies' Club) on Bloor Street, he brought Tom Thomson in to see me. The Doctor was an old football player and again he was getting a team together, but Thomson was a commercial artist and was content to make a living that way and paint just for fun. I helped the Doctor to persuade him to sign up for a year; and soon the Studio Building for Canadian Art was a going concern.

The creative urge was upon us with Harris heading us towards the great unknown, the Doctor dropping in to encourage us and give advice, and to be rather shocked at the audacity of his protégés. He may have been alarmed at times but he never lost confidence in us.

It was the Doctor's unswerving belief in the genius of Thomson that kept that artist going. It is hard to believe that his brilliant impressions of the north country found few admirers and almost no buyers, save the Doctor. He lived to see his faith in Thomson fully justified.

Thomson, pal of the lumberjack and the trapper; the lone camper, careless of fame and fortune, recording the weather and the changing seasons on his little birch panels is today the inspiration of all the young artists of Canada, and his painting "West Wind" is the best known painting in this country. It is well to remember that, without the Doctor, there would have been no "West Wind", or "Northern River" or all those other precious records of our country. Did the Doctor know much about art? I would say no, not very much, but he knew and loved the north country and looked for the "feel" of it in pictures with the same sense a lumberjack has for the "feel" of an axe, or as the trapper has for a paddle.

Patron Saint

After Thomson's tragic death, Dr. MacCallum became a kind of patron saint to the Group of Seven. He lived in a house with the walls covered with Thomson sketches and canvasses, and loved to show them to anyone who was interested. He used to like to "kid" the artists by finding all sorts of shapes of animals in their pictures, and on canoe trips urged his boys to train their powers of observation by finding strange forms in the rocks. "Now boys, don't you see the elephant?"

He liked to think of himself as a cynic, and he had Curtis Williamson paint him in that role. He liked to keep the scales of justice balanced, and told people in authority what he thought of them. He was really a very kind and generous person in his private life, and in his practice. There are hundreds of people who remember him with affection.

He had a remarkable memory. Of his own generation he seemed to be able to place anyone who had ever lived in Ontario. He was a great sailor and knew every port and haven on the Great Lakes; almost by instinct he would find his way in fog and darkness through the intricate channels of the Georgian Bay. Even when past sixty he would take chances, going through or over shoals, raising the centre-board in the nick of time; tacking into the wind in passages hardly wide enough to turn about. He would not allow us to use an oar; it was not sporting.

Up near Split Rock was MacCallum's Island, and every year would see him there. Even after his family had scattered he would go up alone, tinkering with his old leaky boats, pacing his big verandah facing the west, often lashed by wind and rain. Around the sheltering point was the boat-house with the faint remains of a big Chinese dragon Lismer had painted on it years ago, and his living room had a big stone fireplace where the gleam of burning logs would light up the Thomson and MacDonald decorations, and MacDonald's heroic figure of Thomson as a lumberjack. The old Doctor would point out the place where Lismer had painted his bold "September Gale" and where Varley had got the sketches for his "Georgian Bay Squall", and off four miles to the south you could see Pine Island where Thomson had got the inspiration for one of his big canvasses and the Doctor would call your attention to the way the distant pines resembled a camel.

One has memories of long canoe trips and rough portages, and camp fires on delectable islands, but what one remembers best was MacCallum the loyal friend of the artists, when in us faith was low. "You can't tell me you ever saw anything like that," then after a long pause, "But it's good just the same, I like it."

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by
Sammy Simms

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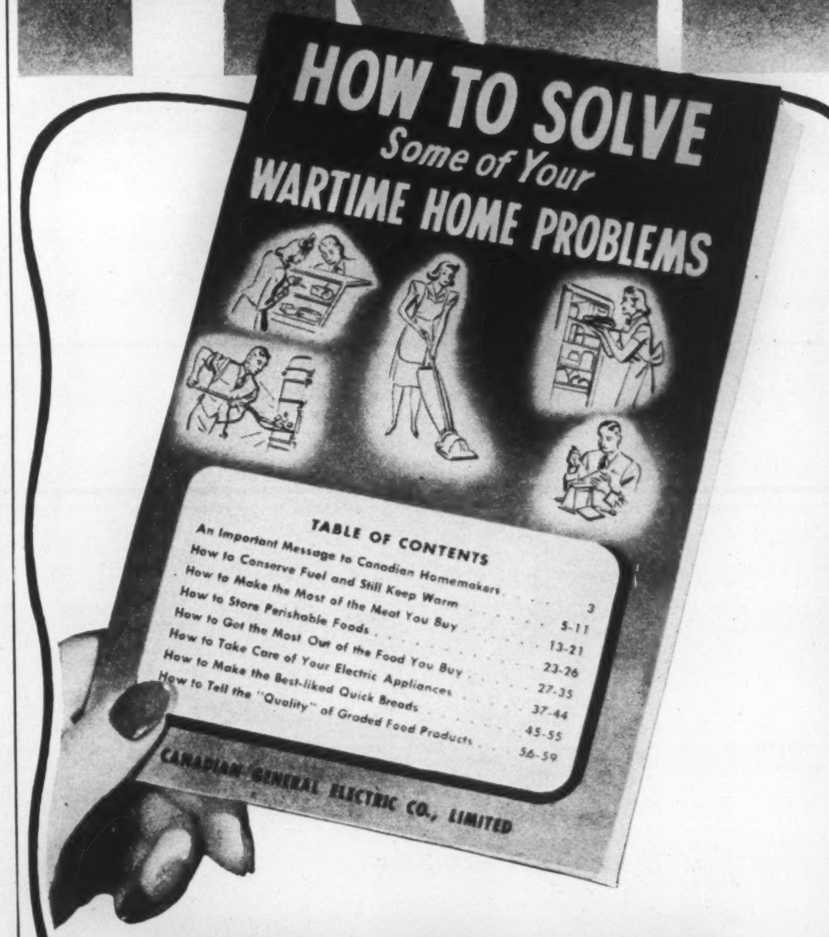
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Some of Your
WARTIME HOME PROBLEMS

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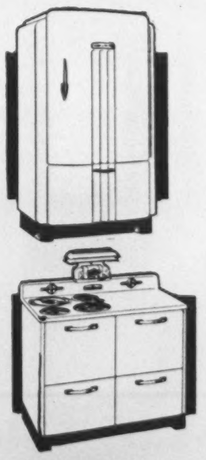

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Free Enterprise or Responsible Enterprise?

"Free enterprise" is a dangerous battle-cry, thinks Mr. Hankin, because it suggests a great deal more than its proponents really expect to get. The problem is not to get industry free from all restraints, but to see that the restraints to which it is subjected are such as to allow it to function.

The present controls are of two kinds. Some of them are the result of war needs only, and should be abandoned after the war. But many are substitutes for the automatic control provided by competition, in situations where competition has ceased to be effective, and these will be maintained.

Mr. Hankin is a well-known business man of Montreal, who has both written and spoken much on economic and social problems.

BY FRANCIS HANKIN

WHEN business men call for "free enterprise" I wonder if they are not in danger of pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp which may lead them into dangerous quagmires. And when these words are used as a political battle cry, may they not sound the death knell of the parties that utter them? These questions have become of more than theoretical interest as a consequence of recent events.

If we give words their full meaning, "free enterprise" designates a condition which has completely disappeared if, indeed, it ever existed. Interpreted literally the phrase means that productive activity should be carried on without let or hindrance from government. A glance over the pages of industrial history will disclose that rarely has enterprise operated without some sort of control or compulsion from government. And in our time restraints and duties have been numerous for all entrepreneurs. Even before the war they were compelled to observe the rules embodied in voluminous factory acts protecting workers, and many laws safeguarding the public from risk of accident or disease and from fraud or exploitation. During the present war limitations upon action have multiplied to the point where little freedom is left.

Though ready to accept regimentation as a condition of victory, business men are looking to a progressive abrogation of controls when peace comes. But I believe that few of them want all the rules of the game abolished so that business will become a "free-for-all". Moreover, the man in the street is determined to have full employment, which cannot be got under laissez faire. In these circumstances it would seem as if "free enterprise" is an impossibility, and a demand for it will raise false hopes for business men, and opposition from the people who require that business shall be compelled to perform its social duties efficiently and equitably.

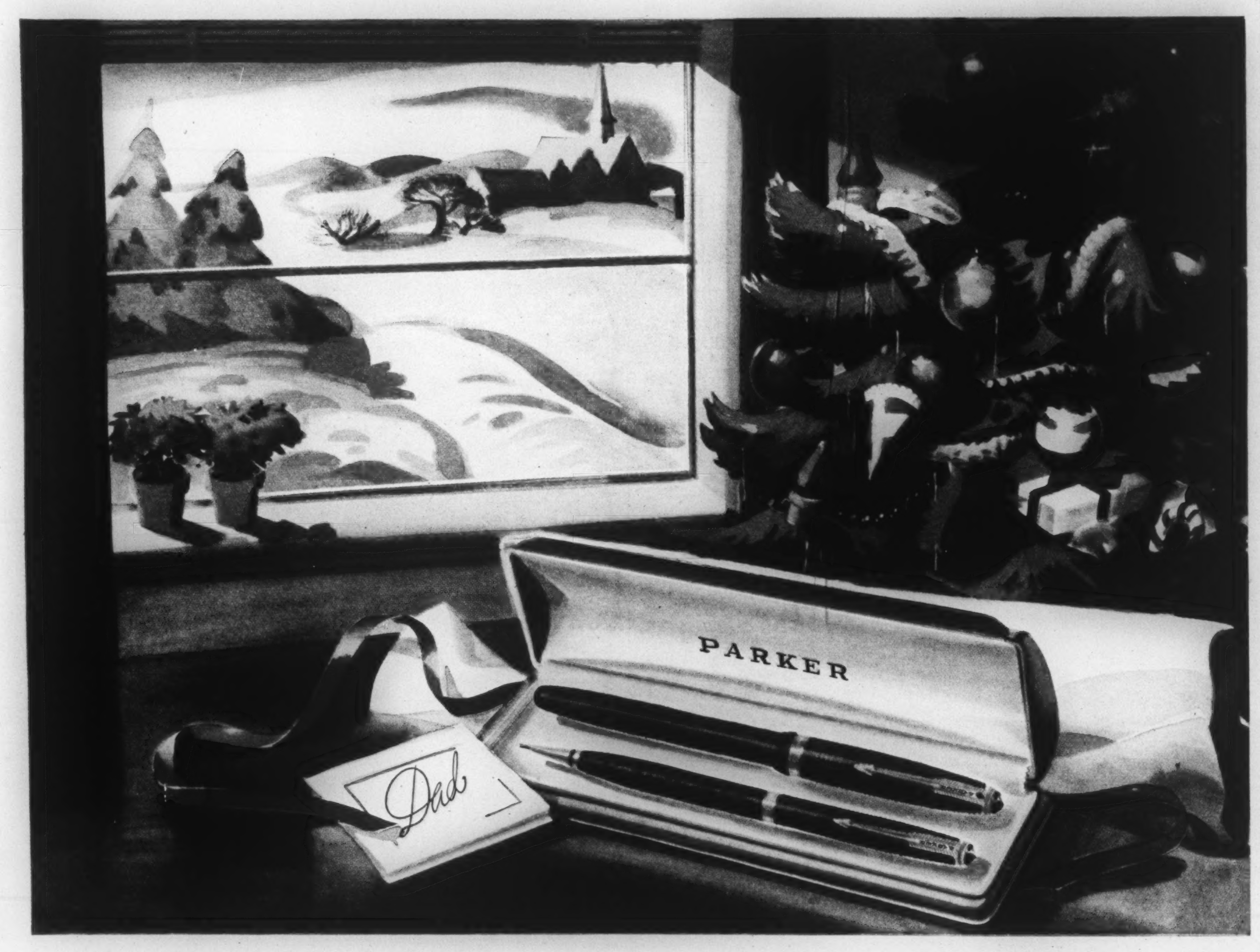
Recent elections have put a handwriting on the wall which cannot be ignored. They show how impatient the people are with parties that do not specifically promise full employment and a decent standard of living. It is no answer to say that this is a dream which cannot be realized in peace time, for the people will point to what Russia has done in the last two decades. They will also declare that if government can give full employment during war, there is no reason, should private enterprise throw up its hands and declare its impotence, why it should not do so in peace. Growing belief in this assumption is daily adding strength to the CCF. Only a constructive policy so planned that it may discharge its social duties effectively will persuade the public that private enterprise can provide a satisfactory alternative. But such a policy will be a far cry from "free enterprise."

Anarchy Without

The logic of this contention becomes evident if one gives a moment's thought to the anarchy that would result if business were freed of all restraint. Should factory acts be repealed workers would become the victims of accident and disease, production would decline, and degradation of national life would follow. If labor unions were disbanded wages would fall, purchasing power would diminish, and mass unemployment would supervene, because the worst among organized producers could depress to a mere subsistence level the wages of all unorganized workers. If monopolies, pure or *quasi*, were able to charge "all that the business will bear," then obviously a limitation would be put on production at the expense of employment. If the production of capital goods, represented by equipment and the buildings to house it were to continue to be subject to violent fluctuations caused by the uncontrolled power of entrepreneurs to invest as and when they wish, we should be unable to avoid deeper and longer cyclical depressions and the mass unemployment which accompanies them.

These are prospects which wise business men cannot ignore. They should lift their eyes from the lonely furrows they often plough so that they can see the contours of the landscape in which they are working. They could then face with courage and knowledge the problems that confront them. What are those problems?

They arise out of the tremendous power possessed by the organizations which business men have themselves created: the hundred corporations which control two-thirds of Canada's industrial capital; our financial institutions which are so solid and whose grip on the purse strings can do so much good or evil in the country; the numerous trade associations which bargain with labor and government, and exercise so much



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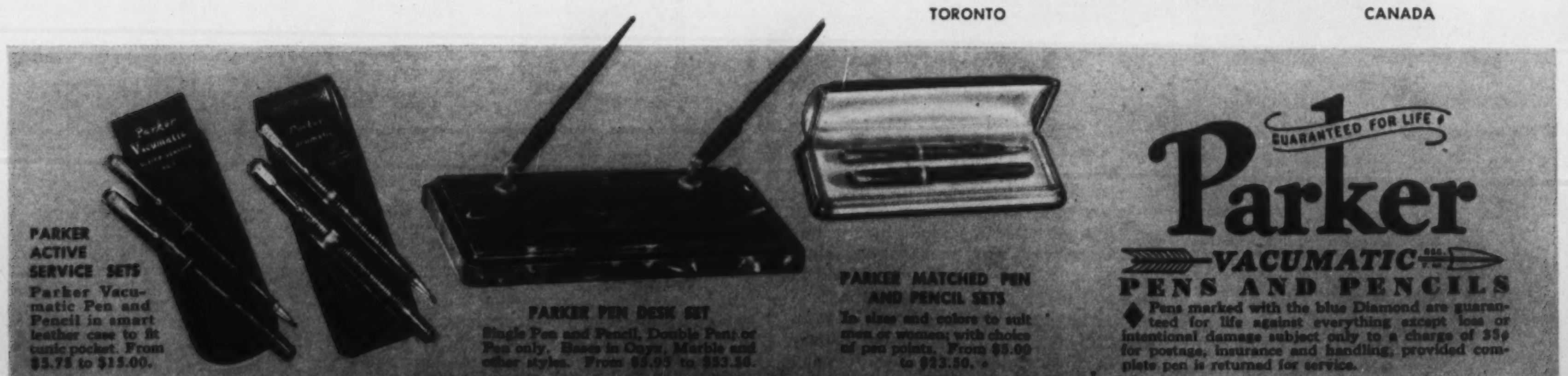
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control over production and prices. This power cannot go unchecked except in a servile state, and since no one in his senses will claim that we in Canada have fallen to so low a degree, it is clear that it must be regulated for the social good.

Our problem therefore is not to relieve private enterprise of all disciplines and restraints but only to remove those which do not conduce to social welfare. In doing so we shall be able to preserve as much of personal initiative as can live in a world of great organizations, but we shall make no attempt to revive that "free enterprise" which was the idle dream of some Victorian economists.

If Canadian business men will turn from bogeys to realities they will recognize, if not welcome, labor unions as an indispensable part of our autonomous and organized economy in the same manner as industrialists have already done in England. Instead of seeking to destroy the unions—that would be as futile as attempts by large organizations to dominate the state and destroy its organs,—they should at all times be ready to negotiate with them. That way will put statesmen in office on both sides instead of the gangsters which militant policies sometimes enthrone. It will also engender a patient handling of difficult situations which neither side can escape, such as jurisdictional disputes between unions and intransigeance on the part of unreasonable employers. Of course the recognition of unions puts a curb on the freedom of private enterprise. But it helps to prolong the life of private initiative by maintaining wages and therefore purchasing power and employment in our highly organized mass production system, in which mass consumption is a condition of its continued existence.

Competition or Regulation

And in a world that is growing to be more and more monopolistic, entrepreneurs cannot be left free to set their prices without some sort of discipline or social restraint, for freedom of that sort accorded to a limited and privileged class will result in restriction, unemployment, unrest, war and revolution as it did in the 'thirties. Business therefore must either be subjected to full and rigorous competition, which however must be fair, or else its prices must be regulated or its profits made liable to excess profits taxation.

The rapid and progressive centralization of economic power that took place between the two world wars called for the inauguration of a policy of this sort which might have increased production and prevented war but, by the irony of fate, we had to wait for the voracious and totalitarian demands of war itself to make use of it. If business men insist on throwing it overboard in peace time to the detriment of employment, they are likely to find themselves supplanted by representatives of a completely centralized socialist state, which without doubt can give full employment but very likely at the expense of much of our personal liberties.

Critics of the system of private enterprise condemn the search for profit as its driving force, but there is nothing to be ashamed of in this accusation providing the profit obtained is got in such a way as to make it a test of efficient operation. Even state owned enterprises often find themselves compelled to use this test. But, to preserve its social value, profit should be kept within reasonable bounds. In the case of private enterprise two means are available, namely effective competition and social regulation. Business men should be prepared to submit to one or other of these disciplines as a condition precedent for their survival.

The great influence which investment has on employment has only come to be generally recognized during the inter-war years. When business is good contracts for buildings and orders for machinery flow freely: when business is bad the flow almost dries up. That is why we find the adage that "steel is either prince or pauper" so true. But what we have hitherto recognized inadequately is that the paupers who suffer most are the large numbers of people who are unemployed as a consequence of the violent fluctuations that occur in the purchase of capital goods by both public and private enterprise. In order to put a check on this great source of unemployment it is proposed to regulate investment. Small beginnings have already been made in the field of government investment by lessening the construction of public works during booms and increasing it during depressions. The Dominion Government also took action in the field of private enterprise in the late 'thirties when, for a time, it remitted taxation on profits devoted to the purchase of capital facilities, hoping thereby to increase investment when it was needed. From these beginnings we may expect to see the evolution of methods of social regulation of investment, both public and private, with a view to minimizing the great fluctuations in employment which are characteristic of the capital goods industries. When this occurs we shall take yet another step away from the chimera of "free enterprise."

Constructive Controls

However, not all the clamor for "free enterprise" is without justification. If it is intended only to apply to the controls necessitated by temporary shortages due to war it is reasonable. But, since some time must elapse before all scarcities will disappear, relaxation will have to be gradual, and business men must possess their souls in patience until the time is ripe for particular controls to be removed. They should be careful however not to demand the abolition of the constructive controls whose general nature has been described above, for if they do they will soon find themselves confronted by a vehement and vigorous opposition which may make serious inroads upon their legitimate freedoms. After the last war foolish attempts were made to bring about the abrogation of the graduated income tax. Had they been successful, objection to the perpetuation of class privileges might have led to greater social upheaval than we experienced.

If adopted as a slogan on the political front, "free enterprise" may spell the doom of its supporters, for it will indicate that the party using it has not awakened to the realities of the times. In a world of mass production and easy and rapid transportation and communication, laissez faire or complete freedom of action has no place. The choice lies between centralization of administration of economic enterprise in the hands of government, which is the policy advocated by the Labor party in England and the CCF in Canada, or the retention of as much private enterprise as is useful, subject to that measure of social regulation which will provide full employment and a decent standard of living for all. If this is a true reading of the political agenda sheet before us, the two historical parties of Canada should unite to support the second of the alternatives mentioned above. Should they not do so, the one which puts most vigor into the advocacy of that alternative will push the other into oblivion.

The first contingent of repatriated prisoners to arrive in England exhibited copies of the paper they published while in Nazi prison camps.

PASSED BY CENSOR

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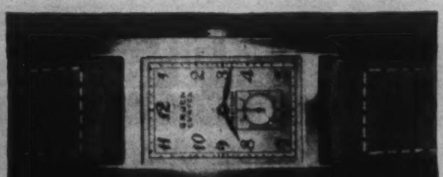

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FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

Woolton: A Briton With the Roosevelt Touch

BY D. P. O'HEARN

The new Minister of Reconstruction, Lord Woolton, has taken over one of the most important cabinet posts of these times in Britain.

His appointment to the post is a tribute to an unusual business man, entirely removed from politics, who entered the war administration as Minister of Food and successfully solved one of Britain's biggest problems.

The British public paid an additional tribute when it gave the news of the new Minister's appointment the rare compliment of unanimous approval.

THE MOST unusual career in British public life was capped a few weeks ago when Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, was elevated to the War Cabinet, given the new job of Minister of Reconstruction, and charged with providing the post-war food, work and homes for which the British are fighting. This new appointment marked the summit of a spectacular rise for this sixty-year-old British merchant whom Quentin Reynolds describes as "in appearance a Cordell Hull with a haircut". Until three years ago he had never held a government post, except for a period during the last war, and had never entered into politics. He still is not connected with any party and has never contested an election.

In the three years that he has been in public office, however, Lord Woolton has sold himself to both the government and the public. In government circles it is recognized that with food he has done the best job, with one of the toughest problems, of any of Britain's war administrators. With the public he has risen from an air of suspicion that surrounded him at the time of his appointment to a position in popular favor second only to Mr. Churchill himself. He has that intimate touch in selling himself to the people that to us is best exemplified by President Roosevelt.

As Minister of Reconstruction he is one of the happiest choices of Mr. Churchill's career. In informed circles he is said to be possibly the only man in Britain who has the respect of all classes and the tremendous organizing, administrative and merchandising ability needed to tackle the huge job of setting Britain's post-war wheels in operation.

This most unusual public servant began life in Manchester in 1883 as Frederick James Marquis. He graduated from Manchester University with an exceptionally brilliant record and entered social work with the University Settlement in the Liverpool Docks area; a strange beginning for a business career. Later he became connected with Lewis's Ltd., the powerful department store chain in northern England.

During the last war he was rejected from active service for medical reasons and then served as head of the Leather Control Board. He returned to Lewis's after the war and became Chairman of the chain, and later was knighted. At the start of this war he was made Honorary Adviser on Production of War Equipment to the Ministry of War and Supply, and is giving credit for solving the shortage of greatcoats at the outbreak. He was raised to the peerage in 1940.

There are few highlights in this early part of his career. There are two, however, that are noteworthy.

One concerns his entry into business life. This came about directly through his aim as a social worker which was to secure better conditions for working people: decent pay, decent food, decent lodging and decent working conditions. The then head of Lewis's heard of him and gave him a chance to try out his theories. They were successful, and after acting as Advisor to the Chairman he became actively connected with the firm. He eventually grew to be something of a merchant prince but he never forgot his original aims and Lewis's has never had a strike or labor troubles.

The second incident happened in 1938 when he opened a private war on Hitler. At that time, a year before the start of the war, he put a ban on German goods in his stores. He said that he would "scour the world before he would do anything to contribute to the economic welfare of a country content to have as its head a man so deliberately, maliciously and cruelly persecuting one of the oldest races in the world." Lewis's from then on didn't carry the label "Made in Germany". (Lord Woolton is not Jewish).

As Food Minister

The public first got to know Woolton in 1940 when Churchill on the strength of the greatcoat results picked him as the man who might solve the very bothersome food problem. He proved to be that man. He solved the problem by a superb organizational job, by taking advantage of every ounce of inventive genius at his disposal, and above all by winning over the people.

He changed the tone of the British people towards food from out and out grumbling to that lively "blimey, look what that blighter Wooly's doing to us now" respect which bespeaks the true affection of the British masses. (As one of his last acts as Minister of Food he provided a healthful cocoa drink for adolescents. The public responded to the act with a spontaneous gesture. They immediately dubbed the new drink "Wooltonic". The British public can pay no higher compliment.)

Behind the success that bred this affectionate esteem there is a man that is rarer in British politics than on this side of the water: the business man in government. Though Woolton now has one of the top cabinet posts in Britain he bears a stronger resemblance to the top men of affairs at Washington or Ottawa than an English public man. Like Beaverbrook he applies "the American way" to public problems, though with less bumptiousness than the Canadian peer.

Above all he is a realist. In method he believes in the direct approach and cuts through red tape. As a merchandiser he is a superb organizer, and an equally superb salesman. In the Food Ministry he has combined these talents with the principle of equality of sacrifice to achieve his success.

Started Point Rationing

Among many notable achievements in handling the food problem he instituted the point system of rationing which later was adopted in the United States. He provided canteens in every workshop and factory and organized hot meals for school children. He reorganized the milk industry and ensured an equal supply for everyone. He fought for supplies from abroad and for shipping, and hoarded piles of food in nooks and crannies in every part of England so that there would always be stockpiles. And he wangled huge supplies of things like whale oil for margarine and then had scientists perfect this substitute so that the consumer could hardly tell it from butter.

But his greatest success was in selling the food program to the people, and in this his methods most resembled the American way. He sold it through the press, newsreels and radio, with educational and instructional articles and demonstrations and with simple, clear and direct personal chats and messages that spoke in language the people could easily understand.

As one example there is the message that he delivered when he was first appointed to the Food Ministry.

"There is every reason to hope," he said at that time, "that before long we shall find ourselves settling old scores, and to that end we have to mobilize the whole resources of the country.

"We must have speed, speed, speed and ships, ships, ships.

"We have to carry our forces overseas—and overseas is the proper place for Britain to be at war.

"We are going to lose part of our food ships to take part in this offensive and I cannot afford to bring you any longer those things which are not essential for the prosecution of the war.

"Does that matter? We have had a standard of life that the rest of Europe has envied but now we are going on the offensive."

This message typifies the man Woolton; simple, direct and a good fighter, honest and sincere, and in addition an exceptionally able administrator and organizer.

With these qualities he is facing a tremendously big job, but the British people at least believe that he can do it. They showed it when he was appointed to the new Ministry. In contrast to the usual cantankerous attitude of the British people to political moves, on his appointment not a single finger of criticism was raised. It was a demonstration of faith that in this war has only been equalled on the occasion when Mr. Churchill himself took over the reins in 1940.

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The Joker In the Varga Plan for Reparations

BY R. L. FREDENBURG

The Russian scheme for making Germany pay by sending German labor to rebuild the ravaged countries will be objected to in capitalist countries because of the fear of "leisure, alias unemployment." The same objection arose when German coal was sent to France after the last war.

The author of this article is a Canadian now resident in London, England.

A MOSCOW publication, *War And The Working Class,* recently published an article by the noted Professor Varga, one of the foremost Russian economists whose views are believed to carry weight with Marshal Stalin.

The most thoughtful people in the West, with memories of reparations and the problems which arose after the last war when Germany's reparation debt was fixed at 132 billion gold marks, approach the subject of reparations after this war with considerable hesitation.

It may be as well to state here that the failure to make Germany pay her bill was at least as much due to the unwillingness of her creditors to receive payment in the only form (i.e. goods and services) in which payment could be made after Germany had surrendered her gold as it was to the unwillingness of the Germans to pay. For instance, the British coal miners objected to the large transfers of German coal to France because this robbed South Wales of its export market and threw the British coal miners out of work. Similarly it would have been technically possible for 100,000 German architects, builders and masons to be moved into Northern France, bringing timber and other materials with them, and to be set to work to reconstruct the devastated areas. But in that case the French builders would have been out of work and French contractors and politicians would not have made the fortunes they did make out of the reconstruction of Northern France.

Professor Varga sees all this very clearly, and after making an estimate that the bill for this war standing against Hitler and his vassals amounts to about 2000 billion gold marks, or say ten times what it was in 1919, the Professor agrees that payment can only be made in goods and services. Incidentally, the figure of 2000 billion gold marks is approximately one hundred times Germany's pre-war national income.

Property and Labor

The professor insists that after the war the aggressors should hand over to the devastated countries all kinds of mobile property such as machines, apparatus, tools, industrial equipment, engines, freight cars, automobiles, ships, cattle, seed, agricultural products, coal, metals and the like. In addition, German labor should take part in the reestablishing of railways, bridges, towns and factories that they have destroyed.

All this is perfectly sound economic sense, but the professor rather naughtily underlines the fact that it is only in the Soviet Union that this method of reparation would not dislocate the national economy of the creditor nations. He writes: "It would definitely be desirable for the Soviet Union, with its planned economy, under which a disproportion between consumption and production is impossible and where the supply of goods never exceeds the demand and where economic crises are impossible, to receive payments for reparation of damage not in the form of money but in the form of goods."

For the benefit of discussion groups, I think it worth commenting briefly on this pronouncement from Moscow. The supply of goods never exceeds the demand, says the professor. What he does not say is that the demand is also planned. The supply of chocolate in Great Britain today does not exceed the demand, not only because of the small amount manufactured but also because the effective and legal demand is limited by law to three-quarters of a pound per consumer per month. Any additional demand is expressed through the black market.

Economic crises are impossible in the Soviet Union, says the professor. He should have added that political crises are extremely dangerous to the persons of the crisis makers. Consider the following reflections. The House of Commons needs rebuilding and we are said to require 4,000,000 new houses in Britain. From the economic point of view it would be good reparations sense if we said to the Germans when we have beaten them: "You will send over an army of builders and bring raw materials with you to rebuild the House of Commons and also put up 4,000,000 houses. The German slave army of builders will be given enough food to keep them fit and well and that is all."

We're a Two-sided Animal

If one values a house at, say, £1000, here is a chance to get £4,000,000 (less the cost of feeding the workers) of reparations out of Germany. But I should like to hear the reception this proposal would receive from the House of Commons, and the views thereon of building societies, brick companies, speculative builders, builders' unions and other sections of the community who expect to become gainfully employed in building unfurnished houses. Indeed why stop at building unfurnished houses? Why not make the Germans furnish them to our design?

The short objection to all this is that man is not solely an economic animal. He has political emotions. The longer answer is wrapped up in the observation that nothing is more alarming to most people than to find themselves in possession of leisure, and payment by Germany of reparations in the shape of a great quantity of goods (shoes, coal, furniture, houses, cars, chemicals, agricultural products, etc.) and services (waiters, domestic servants, farm laborers, mechanics, managers, doctors, dentists, artists, musical and dramatic, etc.) would at once give a great deal of leisure, alias unemployment, to many British citizens. Readers can now carry on this discussion for themselves.

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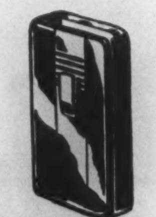

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TOM: Say, you mean that's a better way than having to dose myself all the time with laxatives that give only temporary relief?

BOB: Man, you took the words right out of my mouth. ALL-BRAN tastes swell and works wonders. Eat it every day—drink plenty of water—and then see what it will do for you!

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My Stand: Legislatures Are Not Parliaments!

BY ARTHUR BEAUCHESNE

This is the second of two articles by Dr. Beauchesne, Clerk of the House of Commons, maintaining that the Legislatures of the provinces are not in any proper sense of the term Parliaments.

This article deals mainly with the claim of these bodies to the power of declaring and defining the privileges and immunities of themselves and their members, a power conferred upon the Dominion Parliament in express language by the B.N.A. Act (with express limitations upon the scope of those privileges and immunities), but nowhere conferred upon the Legislatures.

IN A previous article I have sought to establish the point that the Legislatures of the provinces of Canada are not Parliaments. In this article I propose to advance arguments to show that these Legislatures, and the members thereof, are not entitled to the "privileges, immunities and powers" of Parliament referred to in the British North America Act.

The Dominion of Canada is the Canadian nation, it possesses a Parliament which speaks on its behalf and is untrammelled in the enactment of any law it may pass for peace, order and good government in the whole country. We have also legislatures, city councils and municipal councils to complete popular representation in the management of a democracy. Each of the Provinces is monarch of all it surveys and owns a seal, but these attributes do not make their legislatures Parliaments.

Section 18 of the B.N.A. Act says: "The privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of Parliament of Canada, but so that any Act defining such privileges, immunities and powers shall not confer any privileges, immunities or powers exceeding those at the passing of such Act held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof."

Mr. L. P. Pigeon, Law Clerk of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, has attempted to create the impression that I contended this section conferred privileges. He says: "The provision relied upon, namely section 18 of the Act, does not confer privileges and immunities upon the Canadian Parliament; it authorizes the Canadian Parliament to define its privileges and immunities."

One would think, in reading this, that I pretended otherwise. Yet on page XXVI of my Introduction I state: "Section 18, whether in its original form or as amended, does not confer upon the Canadian Senate and House of Commons any privileges, immunities and powers, but merely declares that these shall be such as the Dominion Parliament may define provided that they shall not exceed those held, enjoyed and exercised on the date of their definition by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom."

I even quoted the Canadian Statute of 1868 declaring that our Senate and House of Commons shall enjoy such and the like privileges, immunities and powers as, at the time of the passing of the B.N.A. Act, were held by the Commons House of Parliament and by the Members thereof, and the Revised Statute of 1886 which added: "and such privileges, immunities and powers as are from time to time defined by Act of Parliament of Canada, etc." I even explained how our Parliament has defined its privileges and I criticized the manner in which it was done. Mr. Pigeon conveniently overlooks that part of my Introduction.

Provincial Acts Disallowed

In 1869, the Ontario Legislative Assembly passed an Act declaring that its members shall enjoy the same privileges as those exercised by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada respectively. Sir John A. Macdonald who was then Minister of Justice reported that the Act was objectionable for the following reason: "It is to be observed that there is no clause in the Union Act similar to the 18th, giving to the provincial Legislatures power to define or establish their privileges, and that no general powers of legislation for the good government of the Provinces are given to the Legislatures. . . It would seem that this Act is in excess of the power of the provincial Legislature. If it has any power to legislate on the matter at all, it seems to follow that while the general Parliament can, under the 18th clause, confer no greater privileges than those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons, the provincial Legislature being bound by no such limitation, might, if it were so disposed, confer upon itself and its members privileges in excess of those belonging to the House of Commons of England." The matter was referred to the law officers of the Colonial Office, then under Lord Granvilie, and they expressed the opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of the Province of Ontario to pass the Act and considered it inconsistent with section 92 of the B.N.A. Act. The Act was disallowed on the 26th of November, 1869.

Disallowance was also pronounced on the same day with respect to a similar Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in the same year. In the session of 1870, the Quebec Legislature included the provisions of that Act into a new Act entitled: "An Act to uphold the authority and dignity of the Houses of the Quebec Legislature and the independence of the Members thereof, and to protect persons publishing parliamentary papers." Sir John A. Macdonald in a report dated the 19th of October 1870 took exception to that Act for reasons analogous to those contained in his report on the previous Act, but this time he deemed it inexpedient to interfere with the operation of the Act as it contained provisions necessary to uphold the authority and dignity of the Provincial Legislature. He recommended that it be left to its operation, open to any parties affected by it to dispute, before the legal tribunals, the constitutionality of the Act.

Fournier Took Same Stand

In 1872, the British Columbia Legislature passed an Act to define its privileges, immunities and powers, but Sir John A. Macdonald advised that the Act was in excess of the powers of the Legislature. He recommended that communication be had with Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia with the suggestion whether it was not advisable that the Act should be repealed during the then following provincial session. The Act was repealed by Chapter 35 of the British Columbia Statute of 1873.

In 1874, a privilege Act was passed in the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba and Hon. T., Fournier, then Minister of Justice and later a Judge of the Supreme Court, recommended disallowance, which was published in the Canada Gazette of the 7th of September.

In 1876, the Ontario Legislature passed an Act providing that the Assembly should have all the rights and privileges of a Court of Record for the purpose of inquiring into and punishing, as breaches of privilege or as contempt of Court, several acts, matters and things. Mr. Edward Blake, then Minister of Justice, reported that these provisions were open to very serious question, as *ultra vires* of a Local Legislature, but as almost all of them were contained in the Act of the Legislature of Quebec upon the same subject which was left to its operation, he felt bound to recommend that, following the precedent then established, this Act should be left to its operation, it being quite possible for those who objected to its constitutionality to raise their objections in the courts.

A similar report was made by Mr. Blake on the 13th of October, 1876 with respect to the Act defining the privileges and powers of the Nova Scotia Legislature. This time the

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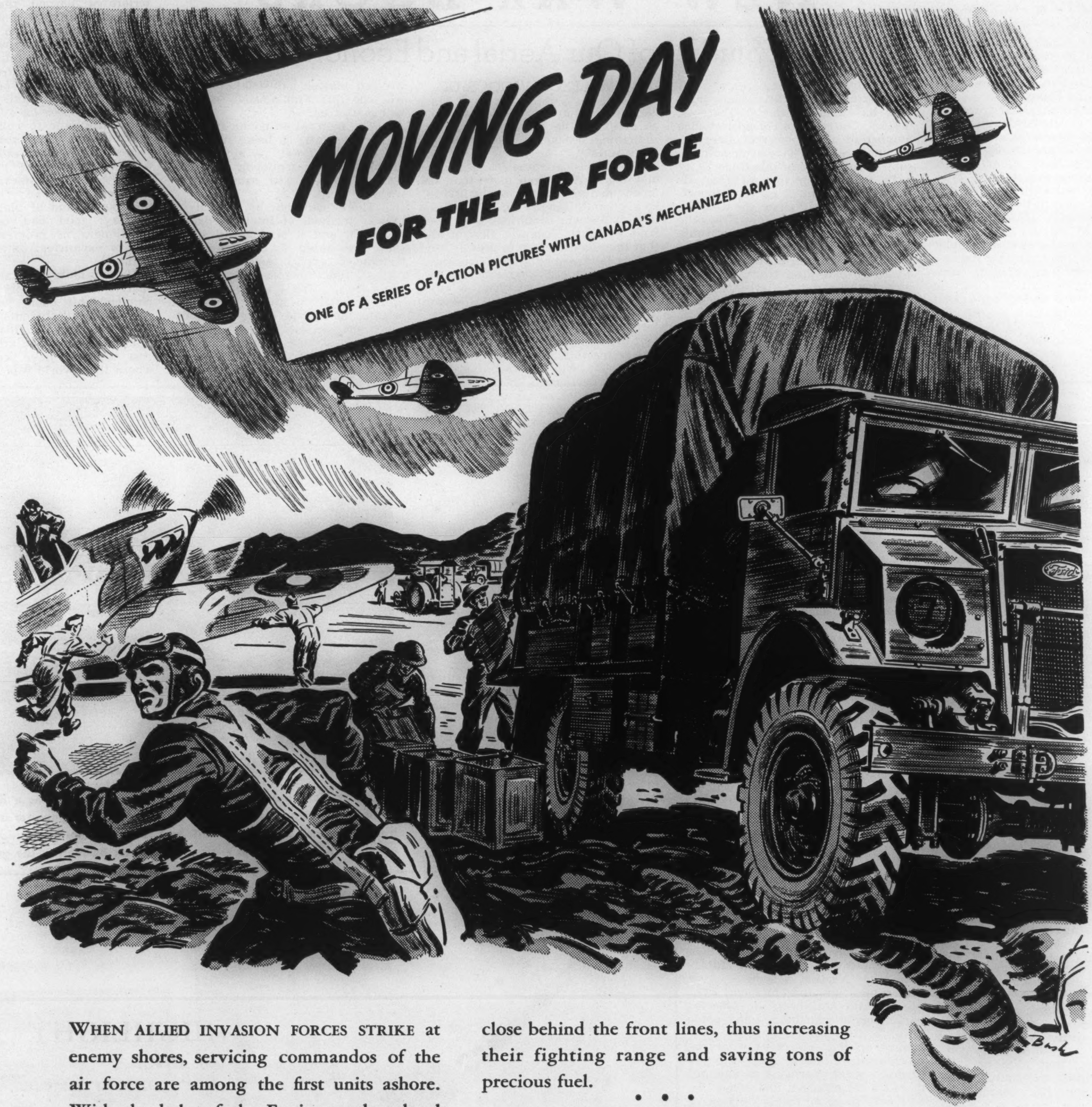

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NEW WAR BOOKS

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BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE AIR FUTURE, by Burnet Hershey. (Collins. $3.50.)

THE LEGACY OF NAZISM, by Frank Munk. (Macmillans. $2.75.)

ONE of the biggest and certainly the most interesting of postwar questions is treated by Burnet Hershey in *The Air Future*, an intelligent, enlightened and honest survey of the future of international air transport. Intelligence is exhibited on every page, with the broadness of the author's treatment of his subject, and the accuracy of his facts—or at least of all those familiar to me.

The survey is enlightened because Hershey has gone to the spot for his material whenever possible, or, as in the case of Russia, studied what she has done in the past, as a guide to the future. The author's honesty is amply proven in applying the same yardstick to American air policy in the past or future, as he does to that of other countries.

First Hershey reviews the beginnings of air transport, the constant improvement in plane types, the international services existing before the war, and the air policies of the chief nations concerned. Then he discusses in considerable detail the British, American and Russian attitudes towards international air transport.

British Alarm

In Britain early this year he found people quite generally alarmed over the possibility of seeing themselves "jostled out of the air after the war." They were being reminded constantly, by their air correspondents and by news items, that while Britain was concentrating her full production on fighters and bombers, the United States was turning out an enormous number of air transports, which were operating new lines over the entire world.

These American lines in many cases, however, are using British routes and British bases. Ownership of these routes and bases is the big card which Britain brings to any bargaining table on post-war air agreements. "One of the chief British worries," Hershey declares, "is the fact that any individual member of the Commonwealth can make a reciprocal air agreement with an outside nation—for instance, the United States . . . The whole fabric of Commonwealth policy and economic co-operation depends on having the best communications in the world."

The air conference just concluded in London must obviously have had as its prime motive the formulation of a line on which the Commonwealth members can stand together, as they will need to stand together if they are to hold their own against the aerial giant growing up between the Rio Grande and the 49th Parallel.

The British, says the writer, "seek equitable international agreements" and want freedom of the air, which they failed to secure after the last war, when the Versailles Treaty confirmed the view that each nation's frontier extended indefinitely upwards into space. (In consequence, a man arriving in Europe at Lisbon, had to fly nearly 2000 miles and change planes four times to make the 1000-mile journey to Warsaw.) But "if the British encounter cut-throat competition after the war they are determined to meet it at all costs."

Freedom of the Air

In building up a great merchant air service to take its place alongside their famous merchant shipping service, the British are determined to use their own equipment. "Noted designers are forging ahead with their own designs, and exploratory work on blueprints is advancing steadily." Since Mr. Hershey's book went to press the British Government has finally given Bristol, Short Bros., and other famous firms permission to go ahead with post-war transport prototypes.

Despite its lead in equipment and its great achievements in developing intercontinental air lines, the author finds American thinking on the air future "shapeless". There is a strong belief in some quarters that the United States Government should take 49 per cent of the stock of Pan-American Airways, in order to present a solid front to foreign government subsidized competitors. But "that is not the way American business has made history." There is, besides, Congress to consider; and a number of other powerful American air lines will each have some political support for a slice of this trade.

As to the principle of free air passage, the United States supported this in general before the war, but when it came to requests by the Dutch KLM Line to open a route from the West Indies to Miami, and a German Lufthansa proposal for a direct air-mail line from Germany, turned these down flatly. And in Hawaii it holds one of the key fueling stops in the Pacific, allowing no other nation's planes to touch down there.

Canada comes into Mr. Hershey's picture, too. In fact we "must be taken into consideration" in every plan for "American" air transport. We might be by-passed to some extent by using Alaska on one side and Labrador on the other—if the British Government, which controls Labrador through Newfoundland, will permit.

But with these exceptions "Canada has all the air routes from North America to Northern Europe, the Far East and Russia (which, says Hershey, holds the strongest air position in the world, least needs "freedom of the air", as it can connect with so many countries through bilateral agreement. He thinks the Russians will continue their "closed-air" policy.

Canada can do very well without routes across the United States, but the United States cannot operate "efficiently" without passage over Canada. Here again we come to the recent London air meeting. Unless we stand with the Commonwealth, to bolster our own bargaining power, we can see that we are slated to provide merely "gas stations" for the aerial traffic of the future, instead of playing the part in it which our commercial and military fliers have richly earned in and between two wars.

The ideal of "Freedom of the Air" Hershey believes still lies in the remote future of an international organization, and international authority.

Effects of Nazi Economy

We are placed still further in debt to Czechoslovakia by Frank Munk's *Legacy of Nazism*, a book of great importance at the moment. Dr. Munk, who had been in America earlier on a scholarship, and came here to live before the war, has opened up the subject of what the totalitarian interlude has done to Europe, what permanent changes it will have effected, and where we will have to go on from.

He himself says that he has made no more than "a sniping expedition into a large village." But he is much too modest. He has gathered together and superbly ordered a mass of information which I believe is available nowhere else on the impact of totalitarian economy on Europe, the shift of European industry and agriculture, the decay of liberal economy, the removal and destruction of populations, the changing nature of enterprise and competition, the shell of European finance, the problem of finding economic leadership after the war, and, based on all this, the tasks which face us in the postwar planning and reconstruction of Europe. Nor, as one may imagine, does this profound alteration in the European economy leave the rest of the world unaffected.

This is not a book which can be condensed in a short review. So I will merely give a sample of its quality and scope by quoting from his epilogue. "No facile optimism can escape the fact that we are going through what has been variously called 'a great catastrophe', 'the death of Europe', and 'something much more significant than the Napoleonic Wars, something at least as great as the Thirty Years War; something perhaps as great as the Dark Ages'."

"History is irreversible. The Second World War, even more than its much smaller counterpart in 1914-18, is a gigantic innovation. If our debate of postwar conditions is to bear fruit we must recognize, first of all, that there is no return to prewar conditions, and secondly, that we must take into careful account changes wrought by the three types of warfare: military, economic and psychological."

It will perhaps surprise many that the author argues that not physical destruction, but moral and spiritual crises will prove the greater retarding influence. Modern technology permits enormous industrial repairs and advances within a space of three or four years, and can soon impose the problem of overproduction.

Economic Changes

Taking a broader sweep, Dr. Munk views world economic changes under these heads. 1. The necessities of war have uprooted the economies of a number of countries. It is improbable, for example, that the huge synthetic rubber industries established in the United States and Germany will be abandoned afterwards without question. A new age of synthetics will send many countries producing raw materials to look for new industries to use them.

2. New materials born of wartime needs are here to stay, and will give older materials sharp competition. 3. The war has speeded up the industrialization of all continents. A process which would have taken decades has been compressed into the short space of a couple of years. Europe suffered from new competition abroad after the last war; it will be worse this time, and America, too, will be concerned. This is a development which may spell either boon or bane. All depends on whether we can master industrialization, or whether this Frankenstein monster will master us.

4. The internal economic structure of every country is being melted in the crucible of war. A high degree of combination, monopoly and centralized control will subsist afterwards.

5. There can be no return to prewar methods of international investment, and it is doubtful if we shall see again a completely untrammeled export and import of capital funds across international boundaries. Capital movements will consist largely of public funds, not private funds, and be arranged between governments.

6. We must have a plan, radical in conception, and tailored to the world as it has become, as a result of modern invention. Man-to-man and nation-to-nation relationships have deteriorated beyond the point of deliberate and slow compromise.

The crucial problem in the world of today and tomorrow is the relation between the state and private enterprise. *The old freedom of enterprise will scarcely be revived, but a new freedom, a new frontier, and unlimited expansion await industries that learn how to collaborate with governments. The proviso is that those governments shall learn also how to collaborate with business. From now on, business and government are partners.*

7. Some kind of planning is here to stay: good, bad, or indifferent; reactionary or progressive; restrictive or expansive; national or international.

There is more of Munk, but no more space here. I can only strongly recommend this book, *The Legacy of Nazism*, to all students, political and economic (and can there be a separation any more?), and to all business men who have been wondering where their world was heading.

Heavy artillery barrage was laid on enemy positions as a devastating prelude to recent Allied advances in Italy. This 25-pounder is operating from a wrecked Italian airdrome, and to obtain more elevation was run up on to the wreckage of a plane which can be seen as the gun flashes.

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Top—17 jewel movement in 14K white gold, encrusted with 18 diamonds $245.00

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question was referred to the courts and reached the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A Mr. Thomas had presented to the Legislative Assembly a petition in which he had made statements reflecting upon the conduct of one of its members. He was, by order of the House, arrested, brought to the Bar and committed to gaol for forty-eight hours. He was subsequently discharged on a writ of Habeas Corpus issued out of the Supreme Court. He then brought an action against all the Members who had voted for the resolution which had led to his imprisonment. The Privy Council decided in his favor and ruled that the Act was not *ultra vires.*

Does this decision make the Legislative Assembly a Parliament? Their Lordships said in rendering judgment that the House of Assembly could not constitute itself a Court of Record for the trial of criminal offences *otherwise than as a protection of its Members in their official legislative duties.* This is a very important restriction. Can we say that a Legislature which cannot deal with criminal law is on a par with a Parliament which passes laws for peace, order and good government in the whole country? The fact that a provincial Legislative Assembly may punish individuals who interfere with its proceedings, particularly when it is debarred from the control of the most important matters in the life of a nation, does not seem sufficient to release that Assembly from a state of dependence and to vest it with all the privileges, immunities and powers of a real Parliament.

Error of Judgment?

Mild as was this decision, it is still open to grave objections. It was based on the fact that the constitution of Nova Scotia was continued in the B.N.A. Act; but the Lieutenant Governor of the Province stated, in a report to the Dominion Government in 1882, that no formal charter or constitution ever was conferred on that Province, which was governed by Royal Commissions, Instructions and Despatches. The Colonial Laws Validity Act applied to it but did not raise its status to that of a Parliament.

The decision means that section 18 ought to be construed as if it contained the following words: "and the same privileges, immunities and powers shall be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Provinces but only with respect to outside interference with the powers conferred upon them by this Act." As these words were not included in the B.N.A. Act, Sir John A. Macdonald, Edward Blake and Mr. Fournier disallowed the provincial statutes in which they had been wrongly included.

These men were great Canadians. Sir John was the leading mind among the Fathers of Confederation, Blake was perhaps the ablest jurist that ever sat in our House of Commons, and Mr. Fournier who subsequently became a Judge of the Supreme Court, was a very clever member of the Bar. They knew the circumstances under which Confederation was established, they had taken part in the ciscussions which lead to it, they had witnessed its birth and they understood public opinion in Canada. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting three thousand miles away, overruled these Canadian statesmen and created for the Provinces a status which had never been thought of by the authors of the B.N.A. Act. It was one of the first of the decisions which have tended to minimize the Dominion authority, and it may bring awkward results in the settlement of post-war problems.

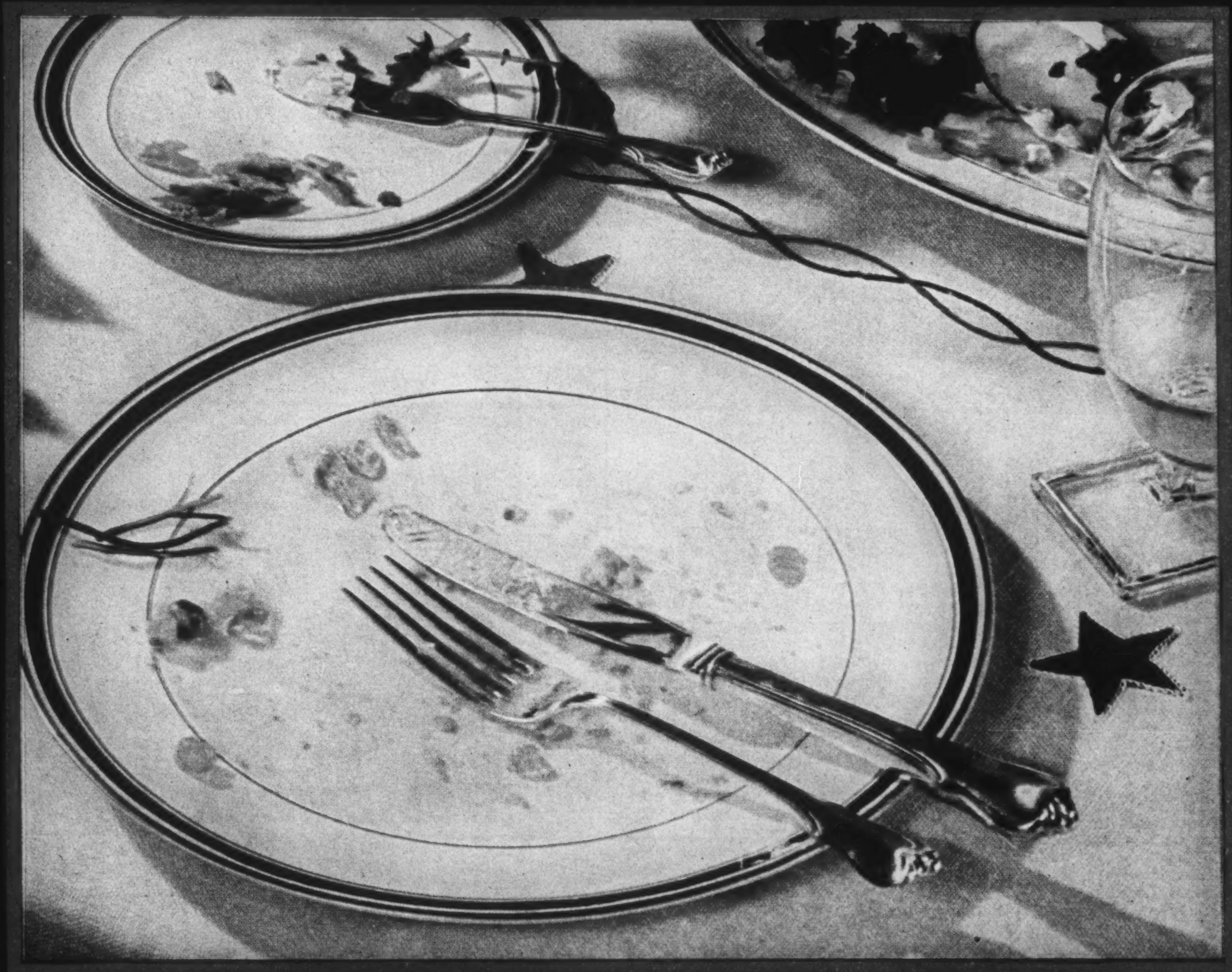
Privy Council Not Perfect

Hon. C. H. Cahan was quite right in stating, in the House of Commons on April 8th, 1938, that "the clear intentions of the Quebec Conference resolutions on which the Act of 1867 was based have in many cases been completely frustrated by decisions of the Privy Council." Mr. Thorson, now a judge of the Exchequer Court, said, in the same debate, that the Judicial Committee had frequently decided constitutional cases that came before them without any evidence or without adequate evidence of the issue that was before the Court." Mr. Frank R. Scott, K.C., was justified in writing in the *Queen's Quarterly,* in 1930, that "the Privy Council has carried its protection of provincial claims so far that today we have in Canada a distribution of legislative powers quite unlike that which was agreed upon at Confederation and one which by its undue enlargement of the provincial sphere considerably weakens the efficient and harmonious structure of our constitution". Many other prominent lawyers have severely criticized the Privy Council's decisions.

No ukase of that august tribunal can transmute a legislature into a Parliament. Their Lordships may define but they cannot alter the nature of a deliberative Assembly or of anything else. The judgment in the Fielding vs. Thomas case does not increase the functions of the Nova Scotia Legislature any more than the condemnation of Galileo by the Privy Council of the time prevented the earth from turning.

Shipments of British tanks are going via the Middle East to reinforce the Russian offensive along the Dnieper. As protection against the salt air and moisture, vulnerable moving parts are specially greased and sealed before they are shipped. This work is undertaken by A.T.S. girls.

* * * a patriot has eaten here



The plate is empty. The food is gone. Knife and fork are at rest . . .

It's the quiet part of patriotism these days "to lick the platter clean."

If getting all the good nutrition of the good food on your plate saves just one turn of a farmer's plow or one roll of a railroad wheel, the war is one speck closer to being won.

GREEN GIANT
GREAT BIG TENDER SWEET PEAS
Niblets
FRESH CORN OFF THE COB

With the Green Giant on the label—packed at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor.

GREEN GIANT BRAND PEAS ★ NIBLETS BRAND WHOLE KERNEL CORN
Packed by Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ontario

THE LONDON LETTER

Britain in a Dither Over a 'Birching'

BY P. O'D.

ENGLISH respect for the forms of law is an awe-inspiring and also at times rather comic manifestation. At present, in the midst of all the worries that beset the nation, the newspapers of the country, the judges of the country, and the Parliament of the country, are mightily concerned because an 11-year-old boy down in Hereford was ordered a birching by the Juvenile Court. Only four strokes, at that!

There is no suggestion that he didn't deserve a birching. He is obviously a tough and enterprising little scamp, who should benefit greatly from the sort of basic instruction that is conveyed through the seat of the breeches. At the head of his gang he broke into various places, stole goods valued at £36, and did malicious damage to the extent of £100 more. Sweet child!

The trouble is that the three magistrates of the Juvenile Court—two of them women—did not observe the proper forms and restrictions of the law. They may have done the right thing, but they did it the wrong way. The young rogue pleaded guilty to one charge, but was tried on another. He was not given the opportunity of calling evidence. The police asked the magistrates to take into consideration still other charges, before they had dealt with the one in hand. And finally he was birched, but not in the presence of his parents. Terrible!

Hence all the commotion—Mr. Justice Charles of the King's Bench denouncing the proceedings as "absolutely outrageous", the Lord Chief Justice denouncing the magistrates for their "lamentable neglect of the Rules of Justice", the National Council for Civil Liberties demanding an enquiry into the administration of the Juvenile Courts, and all the rest of it.

Far be it from me to take lightly the indignation which this case has aroused! The Rules of Justice are the protection of every citizen, whether aged 11 or 91, and any tampering with them is a serious matter. But there does seem to be something a little absurd about all this pother over the birching of one small rascal, whose obvious trouble is that he has never had nearly enough of it, when in every "public" school in the country boys are constantly being thrashed and far more strenuously for quite venial offences; and the only effect on their parents is to give them a sort of guilty pride in the young rogues as proving themselves "chips of the old block". In fact, if father has any complaint, it is probably that the birchings of today are nothing to what he and his compeers used to get in the good old times.

But Heaven help the schoolmaster in one of the National schools who should lay a finger on one of his unruly young charges! He would probably be haled into the Police Court for it, and fined. And he would, of course, lose his job. As for the magistrates themselves in the Juvenile Courts—well, this case should certainly l'arn them!

The First Advertising

Where, when, and why did newspaper advertising start? How has it grown into the immense and almost universal system of today? In this country alone, it is estimated that advertisers spend well over £100,000,000 a year—not now, it is true, but just before the war, and probably will again soon after it. And this vast sum is nothing to the astronomical amounts paid in the United States. How did all this begin?

I must confess that, in spite of a lifetime spent, or misspent, in newspaper offices, I was entirely ignorant on the subject, until a short time ago I read the report of an address by the President of the Institute of Journalists. I found it extremely interesting, and I hope the reader will not be bored by an account of it, for after all, the reader is as much concerned in this subject as anyone else.

According to Mr. Gordon Robbins—that is the President's name—newspaper advertising seems to have made its first rise, a barely perceptible trickle amid the moss of history, back in the days of Cromwell. One of the weekly "Mercuries" of that period contained in 1652 the offer of a quantity of coffee for sale, for those were the days of the coffee-houses. Thus did some humble but enterprising tradesman make history—the first newspaper "ad"!

It was not, however, until the time of the Great Fire of London that newspaper advertising began to assume real importance. One of the walls of the earlier St. Paul's had been used from mediaeval times as a place for the posting of notices and advertisements of one sort and another. When it was burned down, all this advertising was immediately transferred to the Press of the period.

Even King Charles himself did not disdain to make use of this new way of reaching the public, if one is to judge from a notice in the "Mercurius Politicus":—

"A smooth black dog belonging to the King's Majesty was taken from Whitehall the 18th day of this instant June. If anyone can give notice to John Ellis, one of His Majesty's servants, or to His Majesty's backstairs, he shall be rewarded". Well, I hope the King's Majesty got back his tyke. It would be too bad if so early a personal "ad" from so exalted a source should have gone without response.

Thus did the little trickle of advertising grow slowly but steadily into the vast stream, on which huge galleons of the Press now float superbly and securely along. But it was not until the days of John Walter II of The Times, and his great editor, Thomas Barnes, that the full possi-

Tobacco Parcels to PRISONERS OF WAR

POST FREE

All communications with prisoners of war (no matter in what country they may be held) are under supervision of the International Red Cross. Any parcels sent to PRISONERS OF WAR go through this organization and NO POSTAGE IS REQUIRED—This means:

76¢ SENDS 300

"BRITISH CONSOLS," "LEGION," "MACDONALD'S MENTHOL," "SCOTCH BLENDS" or "EXPORT" Cigarettes

TO PRISONERS OF WAR

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When ordering please state Regimental No., Prisoner of War No., Rank and Name, Camp, and Name and Address of Sender.

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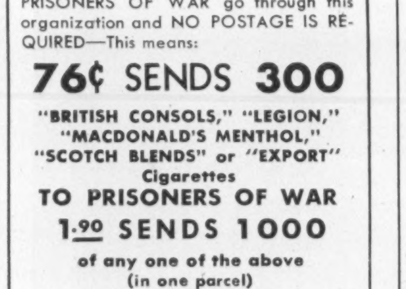

Our mixture of House Plant Seeds comprises 15 or more varieties and has been specially prepared to give a range of widely contrasting types, all easily grown in the house. We cannot give a list of varieties or undertake to include any particular sort as the list changes from time to time. A real money-saver for anyone wanting lovely House Plants. Plant now.

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CONTINENTAL LIFE FOUR SQUARE

Sound Growth . . .

Your Assurance of Security

Over 44 years of careful management is your guarantee of continued wise stewardship.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

President
JOHN W. HOBBS

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director
NEWTON J. LANDER

A Purely Canadian Company

Gee . . . I'd like that!

REMEMBER . . .
WHEN YOU WERE A KID?

● One of the thrills of childhood was seeing the things you wanted in the shop windows. Many a great need was first experienced when the coveted article was displayed to your view.

Canadian magazines offer you the largest shopwindow in Canada . . . a window in which your product can be shown in all its rich practical beauty, in colour if you wish . . . but definitely in a way that gives the best possible reproduction, and that will arouse desire to have it.

Province	Total *Population	Urban Families	Rural Families	Total Families	Combined Circulation
Nova Scotia	577,962	58,016	66,004	124,020	53,560
Prince Edward Island	95,047	5,049	14,541	19,590	6,934
New Brunswick	457,401	31,378	62,101	93,479	32,135
Quebec	3,331,882	435,127	212,727	647,854	316,179
Ontario	3,787,655	569,742	332,549	902,291	518,900
Manitoba	729,744	79,611	85,638	165,249	88,950
Saskatchewan	895,992	67,894	122,243	190,137	92,186
Alberta	796,169	74,281	101,463	175,744	118,255
British Columbia	817,861	112,036	86,326	198,362	137,060
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	53,729
TOTAL	11,489,713	1,433,134	1,083,592	2,516,726	1,417,888

*Yukon and Northwest Territories not included pending D.B.S. figures

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5,000,000 readers of Canadian magazines can be reached through this shopwindow. In no *other way* can so many potential buyers be reached and kept informed for so long.

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This Advertisement Sponsored by

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LA PETITE REVUE . . . LA REVUE MODERNE . . . LA REVUE POPULAIRE . . . LE SAMEDI
MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE . . . MAYFAIR . . . NATIONAL HOME MONTHLY . . . NEW WORLD *(Illustrated)*

bilities of advertising as a source of income and also of independence were realized. It was the advertiser who finally freed newspapers from the influence of the political boss. We are all the gainers by it.

Coal Being Exhausted

People have so got into the habit of thinking of the coal resources of these islands as practically inexhaustible, that it comes as a grim shock to be told by one of the most eminent fuel-experts of the country that the life of the best seams is not more than 50 years at present rates of consumption, and may be as short as 30 years. There will still be a good deal of coal left, but it won't be the best, and it will be a lot harder and more expensive to mine.

It may be, of course, that Dr. Grumell, who made this statement to the Institute of Fuel the other day, is consciously—or perhaps unconsciously—darkening the picture a little by way of jolting the public into some sense of the necessity of conserving coal resources and of using fuel as efficiently as possible. But when an expert of his standing sets 50 years as the maximum, he means 50 years—or thereabout. Not an encouraging thought!

If any nation has ever spent its coal capital with a reckless disregard for the future, it is surely this one. The arrangements of a caveman, with a hole in the roof of the family cavern to let the smoke out, can hardly have been more primitive than the heating system of the average English home. The almost universal open fireplace may be a bit more comfortable in the matter of smoke, but it is not nearly so efficient as the caveman's fire, when it comes to heat.

It is estimated that about 75 per cent of the heat from the average fireplace goes roaring up the chimney, adding not at all to the perceptible warmth of the outer air, but contributing a fine load of soot for it to carry. The fogs of which Londoners are secretly so proud are probably more than half just smoke. At any rate, that is how they taste and smell.

We are assured that, as a result of the experiences of war-time, new and much more efficient methods of fuel consumption will become general. But I have my doubts, so far as the average Englishman is concerned. He doesn't believe there is a fire there at all, unless he can see it. I can even think of him as becoming reconciled to the idea of hell, so long as the roasting is done on open grates. He will take a lot of educating.

Ancient Seat Given Up

Knole, the ancient seat of the Sackvilles at Sevenoaks in Kent, is to be handed over to the National Trust. At least, an application to the Chancery Court has been made by Lord Sackville for permission to do so; and one may, I suppose, assume that no legal difficulties will be made about a property of such value and beauty becoming a national possession.

Knole is one of the most famous and beautiful of the country houses of England—also one of the largest. There is said to be a staircase for every week in the year, and a room for every day in it. Parts of it date back to the days of King John and Magna Charta. The Great Hall was built by Bourchiar, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1460. Lord Leicester lived there; and when he gave up possession, Queen Elizabeth presented it to her cousin, Lord Sackville. It has been the family home ever since.

You might think that a house, to which through the centuries successive generations have each contributed their part, would be a hodgepodge of different styles, fascinating perhaps but incongruous. Such is not the case. But then Knole is really not one house, but a whole series of houses brought into close and harmonious combination. It is as if the spirit of the place had imposed its imperious will on all who had ever laid their hands upon it, turning their efforts to its own dignity and beauty. It seems not so much to have been built as to have grown.

Turning such a place over to the National Trust means that it will become a sort of museum. The change will be one of nominal status rather than of fact. Knole has been a museum, a place of public access, for many years past. The Sackville family—or rather the Sackville-Wests, their direct successors—have lived in one small part of the immense mansion, and the rest has been thrown open to visitors (at so much per head). The present proposal is that this position should be formally recognized and made permanent.

It is sad that these stately homes of England should come to this. But the upkeep of such a place as Knole would require a huge income; and the Sackville-Wests are not rich. Under the circumstances it seems wisest and best that it should be handed over to the nation.

Weight Stays Up!!!

At present the nation is being weighed—and not found wanting. This is true, not only in the larger implications of the Scriptural phrase, but also as a mere question of avoirdupois and statistics. The untiring and beneficent Food Ministry wants to be sure that the diet it so thoughtfully provides for us all is enabling us to keep the pointer on the scales about where it used to be. The answer apparently is that it does. Some of us might wish that it didn't.

Not satisfied with the health reports and the birth-rate statistics and the other encouraging indications of national vim and vigor, the officials of the Ministry of Food have been busy weighing us—not all of us, of course, but a large and fairly representative section, workers in large factories and small, miners, office-workers, young people and children, and even housewives.

I don't quite know why I say "even" housewives, except that this question of weight is regarded by most of them as a strictly personal matter. None the less, those ladies who are willing to play, receive a postcard every now and then, which they take around to their druggist. He proceeds officially to check up on the sort of jolt they give the scales—and also perhaps the jolt the scales give them. The answer, it seems, is "practically no change."

Altogether, I take it, this is a very satisfactory state of affairs—except, of course, for those among us who had hoped that the monotony of war-time diet and dehydration and artificial vitaminization and all the rest of it would have resulted in a reduction of certain unseemly bulges. The appearance of my elderly contemporaries and such fleeting glimpses as I get of myself, when I pass a mirror in a shop-window, would suggest that, if there has been any loss of weight—and most of us insist that there has been—it has come off the wrong place.

Sunbeam
SHAVEMASTER

Sharpened—in a jiffy
once every two months

Sunbeam Exclusive Self-Sharpening Compound

. . . keeps Shavemaster fast and smooth as the day it left the factory.

Self-Sharpening compound is on sale at dealers across Canada. Try it! The Sunbeam factory is all-out on war production so Shavemaster and other famous Sunbeam Electrical Appliances are not being made. After Victory, however, they will again be made and guaranteed by Flexible Shaft Co. Ltd., 321 Weston Rd. S., Toronto, Ontario, and sold through retail stores.

Famous for Sunbeam TOASTER, MIXMASTER, COFFEEMASTER, IRONMASTER, etc.

Free—Yet Expensive

In the Province of Ontario an executor receives for his work whatever fee is allowed by a Judge of the Surrogate Court. This is so whether your executor is an individual or National Trust Company. A private executor may, of course, be willing to serve without remuneration, but even on this basis his administration may be costly to your beneficiaries. Actual cost is measured by results. By that measurement, we save money for our clients. Avoid the high cost of inexperience.

Write for our Booklet
"Security for Your Family"

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON
WINNIPEG EDMONTON

"Meet the family"

GRAND to forget the cares of the day. To match the glad welcome of home and fireside with the relaxed content of a pipe of Herbert Tareyton. No other mixture packs so much pleasure—such real flavour and satisfaction. It's first choice of men who know tobaccos.

HERBERT
TAREYTON
SMOKING MIXTURE

There's something about it you'll like

T-243

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, West, North and South let the long quarrel cease;
Sing the Song of Great Joy that the Angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of goodwill to man!

—*Whittier.*

It is a pleasure to wish all our many policyholders and all those who have worked with us so splendidly to make this a bigger and better year

a Happy Christmas and New Year

coupled with the hope that before another Christmas the war will be over and the world returning to sanity and normalcy.

Continental
CASUALTY COMPANY
Head Office for Canada Federal Building, Toronto
R. D. BEDOLFE, *Canadian General Manager*

Some Day the North Will Raise Its Own Food

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Already in various sections of the Canadian North there are garden farms where vegetables are being grown with success and in some cases cattle are being raised.

The success of these first efforts towards agriculture is highly important to the future of the North.

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O'K
BREWIN C

CANADA
AND NEWFOUNDLAN
Their Natural and Industrial Res ce
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
PACIFIC OCEAN
HUDSON BAY
Arctic Circle
SOUTHAMPTON I.
CHURCHILL
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
EDMONTON
CALGARY
LETHBRIDGE
SASKATOON
REGINA
WINNIPEG
WINDSOR
Toronto & Hamilton
Vancouver & Victoria
Mackenzie R.
Liard R.
Peace River
Lake Athabaska
Slave River
Churchill R.
Nelson R.
Saskatchewan R.
Lake Winnipeg
Severn R.
Albany R.
Dubawnt Lake
Yathkyed L.
Reindeer Lake
Not yet developed
130
55
130
45
KEY TO SYMBOLS
IRON
STEEL
LEAD
ZINC
PYRITES
PLATINUM METALS
SODIUM SULPHATE
MICA
NICKEL
NICKEL REFINING
MOLYBDENUM
SILVER
GOLD
COPPER
COPPER REFINING
ALUMINIUM REFINING
TELLURIUM
TITANIUM
KAOLIN
MAGNESITE
FELDSPAR
GYPSUM
CHROMITE
DIATOMITE
RADIUM
COAL
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TEXTILES
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SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING
AUTOMOBILES

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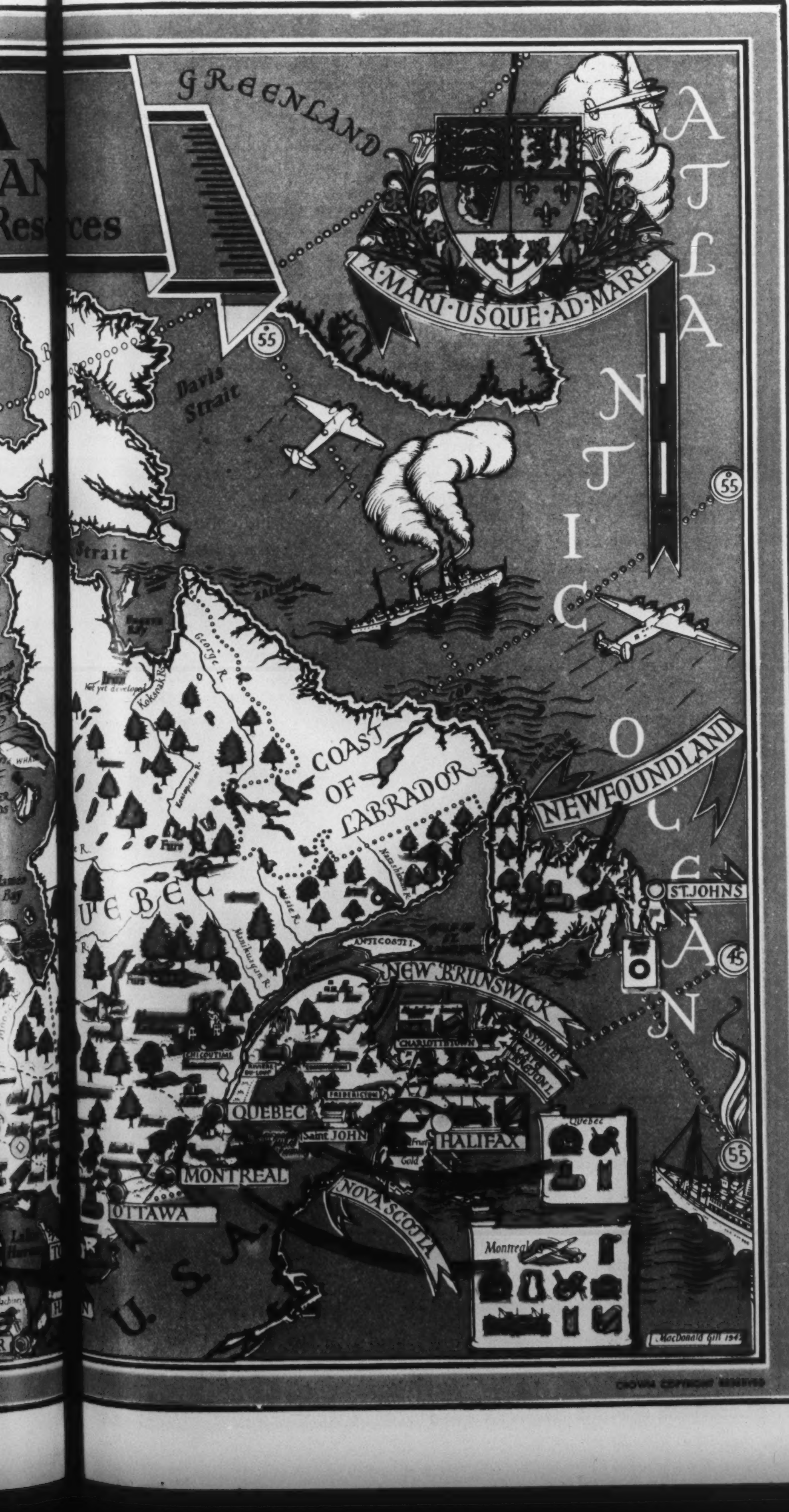

Some Day the North Will Raise Its Own Food

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

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PACIFIC OCEAN
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NORTH WEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
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HUDSON BAY
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Mackenzie R.
Liard R.
Peace River
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Lake Athabaska
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Reindeer Lake
Churchill R.
Nelson R.
Severn R.
Albany R.
Lake Winnipeg
Dubawnt Lake
Yathkyed L.
SOUTHAMPTON I.
CHURCHILL
Not yet developed
Coal
Silver
Gypsum
Gold
Oil
Copper
Lead
Salt
Mercury
Flour & Feed Milling
Pulp & Paper
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
Vancouver & Victoria
EDMONTON
CALGARY
LETHBRIDGE
SASKATOON
REGINA
WINNIPEG
KENORA
PORT ARTHUR
Toronto & Hamilton
Automobiles Machinery
WINDSOR
130
55
45
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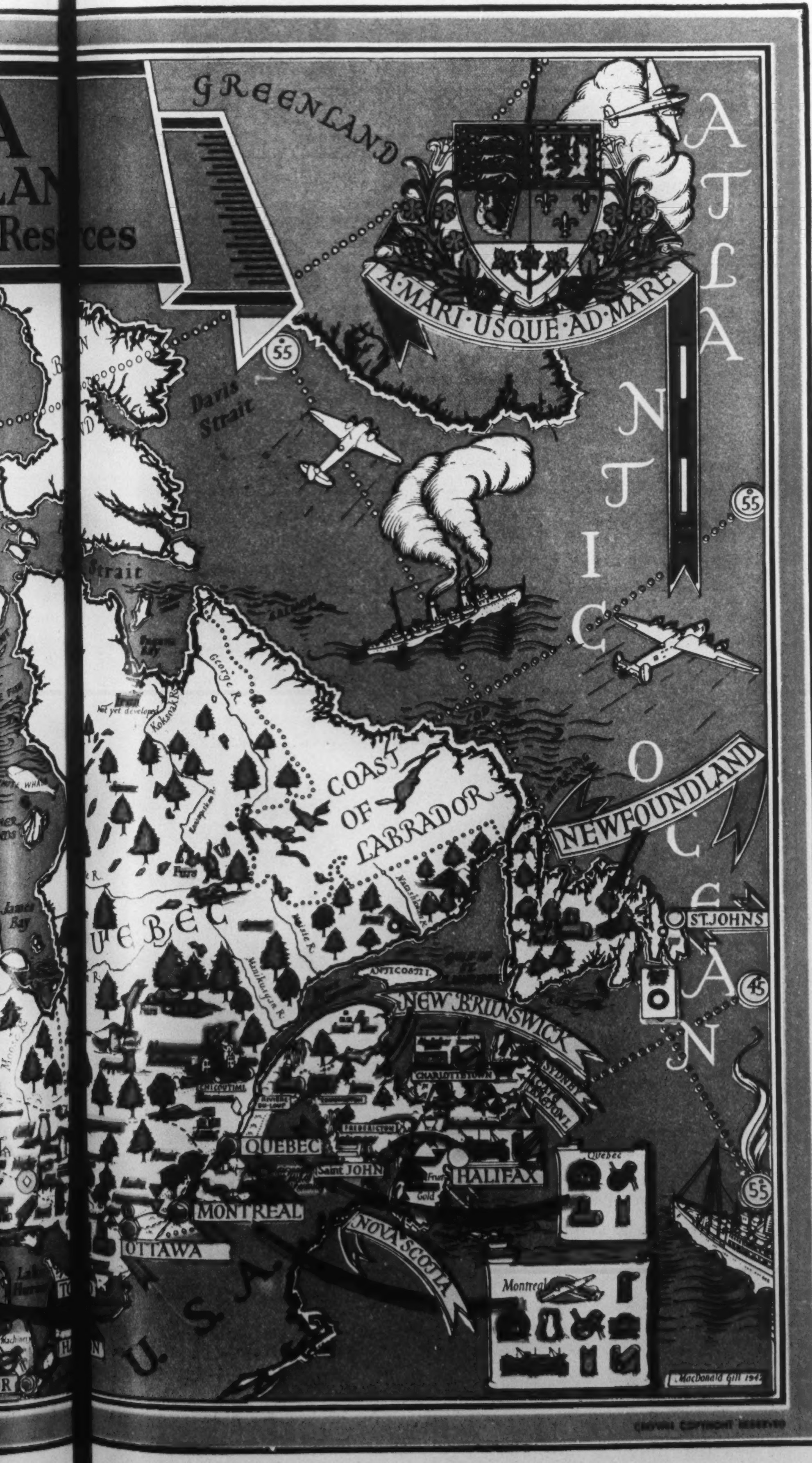

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CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

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A Prairie Tale in Verse

SHADOWED VICTORY, by Arthur Stringer. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.00.)

A NARRATIVE poem of the young Saskatchewan farmer, tied to the land, while his good friend goes overseas with the South Saskatchewans, and his best-beloved maid enlists in the C.W.A.C. for service abroad as an ambulance driver. Meanwhile comes to him a fine and honest Norwegian girl who has lost all her family and who has the strength and the will to work long hours in the fields as well as in the house. After many months, despairing of his dream of youth, he marries his Norse Valkyr, and then hears that his friend has been killed at Dieppe and that his early love has come home, blinded by a bomb that tore her ambulance to splinters.

The poem is in varied blank verse and rhymed couplets, and each section is prefaced by a lyric, often of superior quality, for Stringer is an authentic poet facile in technique, keen of ear for the latent music in English speech, rich in his power of description, and with an understanding heart. Here is a sample, the feeling of a Canadian in England.

A land, for all its wounds, where roses blow
And lawns are soft with summer rains,
A land of languid hours and ivied homes
And old men, walking older lanes.
An ordered land that broods on Yesterday,
Of eyes that turn to earlier years,
Of haunted dusks and hills that harbor dreams,
A country old in time and tears.
But oh, my heart goes, homesick, back to-day,
Back to the wide, free prairie's sweep,
Back to the pines that brought the sunset near,
Back where the great white Rockies sleep!
For I am tired of dusk and dream and rose,
Of ghosts and glories dead and gone;
Give me the open trail, the upward sweep,
The New World and the widening dawn.

New Start at 50

IN SEARCH OF MYSELF, by Hans Natonek. (Allen, $3.50.)

AN EMINENT Czech novelist after being chased all over Europe by Nazis arrives in New York at the age of fifty, with no friends on this side of the Atlantic, with no money, with no knowledge of English. But he keeps a diary in which he sets down impressions of the administrators of relief for refugee Jews, and the many curiosities of New York life. Naturally he wants to write; that has been his job for years, and a profitable job too. But he is sternly informed that writing is not a profession, save for the very successful. For the rest it is an after-hours hobby. His eight-hour day must be reserved for *useful* work. He gets various kinds of such work, coming at last to the peak of jobs, handling and moving corpses in the morgue.

While at this toil he is informed by a literary agent that his new book "In Search of Myself", has been accepted by a publisher and large quantities of folding-money is pressed into his hand. His resignation from the morgue follows, deliberate as a flash of lightning.

Without bitterness, indeed with a continuing humor, he follows himself objectively. New York may be his oyster, but he had a considerable task in opening it and his reflections during the struggle are most entertaining.

c/o POSTMASTER, by Corporal Thomas R. St. George (Oxford, $2.50.)

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—D. P. O'H

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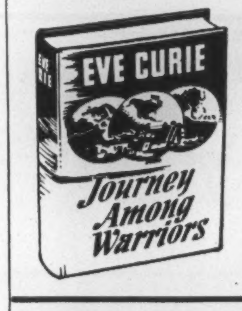

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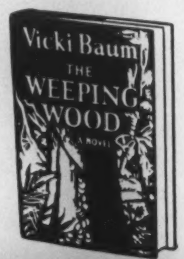

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THE BOOKSHELF

Ill-Balanced Education

LIBERAL EDUCATION, by Mark Van Doren. (Oxford, $3.00.)

MEN INTERESTED in the sciences are inclined to look with distaste upon the "humanities," while the dabblers in ancient and modern literature are uneasy at the notion that a chemist or a physicist is truly educated. Against such a classification of knowledge into watertight compartments the author of this book protests, with gathering vigor.

He makes an ordered argument against options and specialized courses in College work, intimating that four years is a short enough time to obtain a solid foundation for building upon. That foundation should include, not only a variegated mass of knowledge, but a cultivated imagination, memory and general understanding for use of that knowledge in building a personality.

Wondering if the ordinary Master of Arts knows what he is supposed to be master of, the author digs up the old list of the liberal arts which occupy the half-way house between the useful arts and the fine arts; Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Music, Geometry and Astronomy. The first three (the *trivium*) compass all literature in all tongues; the others, (the *quadrivium*) all science. But science rests on logic, otherwise research with its inductive reasoning would be impossible; on grammar for its formal ordering, and on rhetoric for its description before the world. Indeed there is constant interrelation among all the holy Seven. Who then has a balanced education? Not the man who comes forth as a classicist with no knowledge of Newton's *Principia;* not the Doctor of Science who knows nothing of the *Prophecy of Isaiah.*

The book is not one to be condensed successfully; neither is it one to be read airily, as if it were starred by the Crime Club. On the whole it is tough reading in substance, though smooth in style and rewarding to all interested in the misty "science" of Education.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

ONE of Ethel Lina White's best is *The Man Who Was Not There* (Collins, $2.50). It displays her familiar gift of creating uncanny suspense and involves what is to us, the wholly original plot of a murderer who is not particular about his victim. Anybody, in fact, will do. The story is pervaded by horror, but there is no real problem of detection, and the climax is something less than breath-taking. Despite these flaws, which in *The Man Who Was Not There* are not flaws at all, we recommend it heartily especially to those who remember Ethel Lina White at the top of her form, and also when she has been far from it... We mention without recommending *The Stars Are Dark* by Peter Cheyney, a fantastic English spy story; *X Marks the Dot,* by Muriel Stafford, based on the alleged science of handwriting, and thereby reading of character; and *Sweet Murder,* by M. Scott Michel, one of the very tough school. . . It was not until we had read the closing chapters of *Invitation to Murder* by Ione Sandberg Shriber (Oxford, $2.35) that we decided it was worth favorable mention. There have been scores of stories like it centering around the efforts of suspects trying to save other suspects through altruistic motives, and thus making the work of the police more difficult, but the denouement lifted the story out of the class of the utterly banal and provided an invigorating shock to the reader.

Haste in South America

BY D. P. O'HEARN

LETTERS FROM THE ARGENTINE, by Francis Herron. (Thomas Allen, $3.75).

RIO GRANDE TO CAPE HORN, by Carleton Beals. (Thomas Allen, $4.50).

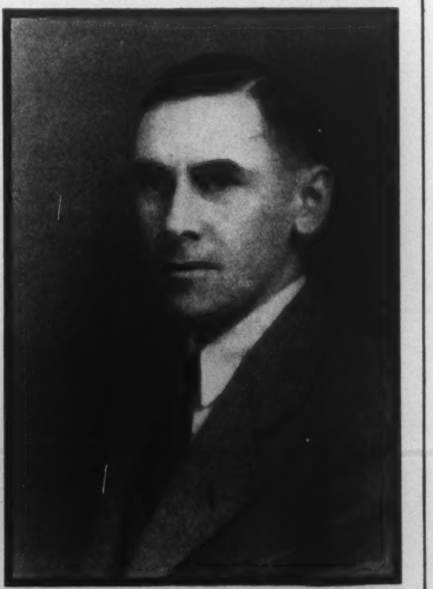
THE abnormal flood of writing about Central and South America since we in the north have taken to diplomatic and economic bundling with our good neighbors has almost all been marked by the stamp of hurry. The two titles noted above, the latest in the crop of South Americana, fall in line.

Letters From the Argentine is, as the title suggests, a collection of letters written by a young American news-editor who spent some eight months in the country. Purposely, and unfortunately, they are presented exactly as written and without any revision.

Mr. Beals' book attempts to give an outline of all the countries from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, and to analyze Latin American feeling on good neighborism. In addition it attempts to tell all that Mr. Beals knows about Latin America, and as he has spent twenty-five years below the Rio Grande (*Time* magazine says he is the best-informed living writer on Latin America) this is considerable.

Haste is apparent in both the volumes. Mr. Herron couldn't wait to give his letters revision. Mr. Beals had to give us all he knew at one writing and couldn't save some of his knowledge for another day. And yet in attempting to write all his personal experiences at once he has produced a volume which while it has flashes of interest in general is not coherent.

This comment, however, is for the general reader. For the diplomat, trader or traveller with more than a casual interest in the countries concerned there is much information.



Edwin C. Guillet, author of "This Man Hanged Himself," an exhaustive review of the Newell Murder Case.

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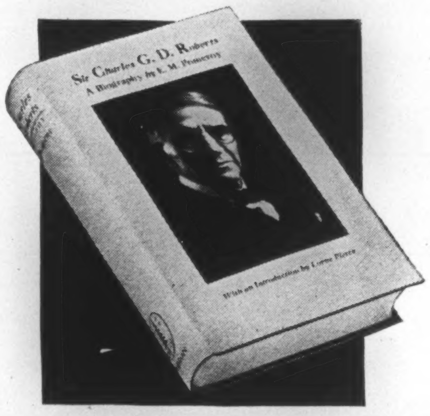
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WORLD OF WOMEN

With Love From Me To You

BY DORA SANDERS CARNEY

EVERY year at Christmas time the woman of the family treads a tricky path.

On the one hand, there are the children, dreaming impossible dreams, and the relatives, lovingly planning. On the other hand, there is Friend Husband, with that increasingly grim look about his mouth whenever the Gift List is mentioned. It is the woman's job to steer a course between them.

This is a task which takes all her inherent diplomacy. While explaining as logically as possible to her too, too logical young why Santa Claus, who is a fairy, cannot conjure that little play house, complete with miniature suites of furniture and all kinds of dishes into the corner of the living room, she must assure her husband that December is not going to be such a "red" month after all. In fact, if necessary, she may even convince him that Christmas is a sound economic proposition, the family as a whole benefitting by the all-round exchange of gifts. It speaks well for fathers everywhere that the hardest cases submit to this conviction, in spite of the traditional paucity of personal returns on their investments.

However, if the man pays and likes it, the woman spends hours striving and contriving, to extract from the family pocketbook all possible tinsel and glamor to make this Christmas the Best Ever. It is she who cons over and over again the Gift List, to make sure no one will suffer the hurt of being overlooked. It is she who makes out lists, and totes up prices, and bites her pencil and makes out new lists. It is she who tries, as ardently as a chemist searching for a new formula, to combine her spare minutes, if she can find any, with what scraps she has left to make the identical something somebody would like. Yes, it is she who balances what is right and what is wrong with what is possible, and guides the whole conglomeration of family desires, friendships, relationships and finances to its final glorious climax on Christmas morning.

But of course, that is not enough. It isn't just what happens on Christmas morning that women have to think about in their Christmas planning. There are the days and weeks that follow, when the reactions of Christmas gift-giving have set in. There is the moment when she has to meet her difficult sister-in-law, whose gift to her cost so much more than did her gift to the sister-in-law. There is Mrs. Blank, who surprisingly came across with a gift for everyone in the family, when all the family sent her was a Christmas card. And there is poor but proud Cousin Jinny who, mutual friends report, is just miserable because all she sent was a knitted hot water bottle cover. when she was handsomely remembered with a housecoat!

How can a woman gauge in advance the intentions of friends, and in-laws, and blood-relations, so as to avoid these after-Christmas embarrassments?

I have wondered sometimes if a system could not be worked out whereby, instead of exchanging gifts, one could, in certain instances, exchange the buying of the gifts? In other words, instead of me buying you a present, I will, by mutual consent, spend the money buying myself something — from you; you, meanwhile, will take the money you meant to spend on me, and buy yourself something—from me. Then, in the week after Christmas, we can each write to the other and thank each other for the gifts we bought on the other's behalf.

By this method, it won't matter if Mrs. Blank spends more on us than we did on her, because she is enjoying the benefit of the gift anyhow. Her gift to us, while costing less perhaps, than if she had bought it, is enhanced from our point of view because we haven't spent a penny more than we could easily afford.

Mink Muff, Chocolate

Besides abolishing the unhappy but somehow inevitable comparison of costs, such an exchange system would give us an opportunity to fulfil those little suppressed desires that each of us hoards from year to year.

Of course, an exchange of gift-buying would have to be heralded sometime before Christmas. It is surprising that the idea has not already been promoted by card companies who would in this way have a brand new line to add to their varieties of wedding, birthday, valentine, mother's-day and other-day cards. The motif could be anything, connected or unconnected — except perhaps a Scottie dog. The verses would express the gift arrangement in seasonable terms, as "Please buy yourself a gift from me, I'll buy myself a gift from thee, and Merry, Merry we shall be!" Or, more briefly and realistically, "Let's simplify our shopping chores. You buy you mine, I'll buy me yours. Merry Xmas!"

Then think what fun would roll out of the after-Christmas mail. What an extravagant feeling of generosity will come over us as we read our rich sister-in-law's gushing thanks for the lovely mink muff which just matches her coat!

Inversely, with what amazed interest will she read our own delighted description of how we ate the chocolate bars she gave us *both at once*, —something we have longed to do since a well-brought-up childhood.

We'll find out things about each other, too, that we didn't know before. Who would ever suspect Cousin Jinny of being an expert on minor electrical repairs? Yet here is her note, thanking us for the dinky little screwdriver. Now, she says, she can keep her nail-file where it belongs, in her dresser drawer,—and she is so very glad we liked, (and were able to get at last,) the hot-water-bottle to fit her last year's knitted cover.

Of course it is not intended that such gift exchanges should be universal. There would still be the greater proportion of the gift-list, those much anticipated secrets which we love to make and buy. But whenever there is someone for whom we don't know what to buy,—why not let him or her make the choice for us?

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Parents Need Help---Not Blame

BY GWENYTH GRUBE

"HOLDS parents real culprits", ran the newspaper headline over the account of a sermon dealing with juvenile delinquency. Reading on it became clear that the minister had not blamed just the parents but other sections of the community as well. However, people who should know better are often heard laying the whole blame on the parents' shoulders and this is always intensely annoying (especially to a parent). True, it is a great advance from the old position of laying it all on the child's shoulders and giving him a sound thrashing—which was supposed to change him somehow into a good and useful citizen. But in reality the blame can justly be put on a great number of shoulders.

Of course there are very many ways in which the parent counts enormously. In all homes which *are* homes, and where there is no shortage of the necessities of life, the parent is pretty well entirely responsible for how his child behaves. Juvenile delinquents can be found in rich homes as well as in underprivileged shacks. A parent may be too strict. Haven't you known smoking, swearing, gambling adolescents who were that way merely because Father or Mother had always been too strict and never allowed them, when they were younger, the innocent and wholesome amusements which their friends enjoyed? Parents can be too lax too, of course, and that is as bad as being too strict—but not necessarily worse.

There are other causes for delinquency which may seem to be wholly the parents' fault. But if we look a little closer we see that there are many underlying factors. Take a woman who is too fond of visiting the beer parlor and neglects her children. She lives in two attic rooms with her boy Billy, aged ten, and her two little girls of three years and one year old. Her husband is away in the armed forces. She has to carry all her water up to that attic. Toilet and bathing facilities are shared with the numerous other families in the rooming house. Billy is often late for school (for which he has had the strap); he is behind in his work and is made to feel a failure. He doesn't come home right after school but goes to play with the gang in a vacant lot where he often gets into trouble.

Home Vs. Street

Can you blame him for not coming home? Can you blame his mother for going round to the beer parlor occasionally to get away from it all? Is it entirely her fault or could the community have foreseen and taken action upon the housing situation when it was pointed out very clearly to them before the war? Couldn't they even now do something about her housing? If there were a supervised play centre near Billy's home, at his school even, where he would have fun doing all sorts of things in a friendly atmosphere in those long hours between 3.30 and 6.30—well, it would make a lot of difference to Billy.

Mothers are sometimes blamed for going out to work and consequently neglecting their children. The Government itself, however, has frequently urged them to go into industry and promised adequate day care for their children. (The Dominion-Provincial agreement on Day Care was signed in June, 1942). The Day Care centres are still few and far between and only the children of mothers deemed to be in "essential" work by National Selective Service are admitted. If you happen to work in a laundry where soldiers' clothes are sent your child may be eligible to buy his hot dinner at school. If you are only ironing civilian shirts, your kid is out of luck. He must depend on the Fish and Chips or you must get up even earlier than you now do, to make his sandwiches.

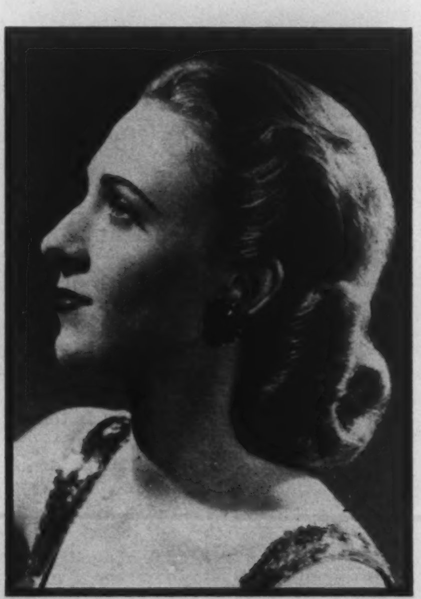
Britain has done so much for her children, even under extreme difficulties; our difficulties seem tiny compared to hers but we make such feeble efforts to overcome them. The Welfare Council of Toronto in a report (Nov. 15, 1943) lists bad housing, bad feeding, and poor health as the main conditions producing juvenile delinquency. Those things are too big for many parents to tackle unassisted; they must have help from the rest of the community in the shape of a decent house at a rent they can pay, hot meals at school for their children, and treatment as well as examination by the school doctor and dentist. Even from the point of view of the most hard-boiled taxpayer it is cheaper to spend money on measures to prevent delinquency than on prisons, extra police, and mental hospitals.

The Welfare Council has many most interesting and constructive suggestions to offer in this report; further training in psychology and refresher courses for teachers, clergymen, and all those dealing with children. A more flexible curriculum in school is recommended so that they will not experience that sense of failure which so often starts them on the downward path; and of course more and better play centres. They also advocate very strongly that each neighborhood should, with a little expert assistance, tackle its own problems, which it knows better than anyone else.

Cleaning Up

Dr. Clifford Shaw in his experiments in the U.S.A. has had great success in cleaning up neighborhoods known for their high rate of juvenile delinquency. An expert would go and live in that community, get to know the people thoroughly and finally succeed in getting them to the point of organizing and running their own play centre and summer camp for their own neighborhood children.

Yes, parents can and will do their job by their children—but they, like the children, need help and encouragement, not disapproval and blame.



Swept smoothly back from brow and sides, at the nape the hair extends fanwise in a flattering frame for the face. The loose rolls are in a fine net snood to simulate the chignon.

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IN OLD QUEBEC...

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Road Map to Spending

BY LILLIAN D. MILLAR

A BUDGET, unfortunately, has the reputation of taking the zest out of spending and the thrill from life. It is pictured as being as confining as a suit of armour and as much fun as a visit to the dentist. But approached willingly and with anticipation of the help it will give, it becomes as a good friend who stands by unobtrusively ready to offer help when help is needed and comfort in times of stress.

Today most of us would appreciate a bit of help for probably there isn't a family in Canada whose financial position has not been changed over and over again since war started and it isn't easy to adjust spending to cope with all these changes.

The first job is to find out just how the family partnership stands today. Is it solvent? Is it on a sound basis or is it operating in the red? The only way to get the complete picture is for both members of the firm to do the job together. If, however, you cannot interest your husband, you can budget your own share of the family money.

First, estimate all regular weekly and monthly expenses. For a trial month put down in a note book everything you buy and how much you pay for it. Your husband will make a similar record of his expenses. Include any amounts paid on goods being bought on the instalment plan.

There are some expenditures which will not occur during your trial month for they are made only occasionally or once a year. Estimate the annual cost of these as closely as possible. To help you to remember, collect all receipts you can find and look up cheque stubs. There is fuel, for example. You know its annual cost. There is the car. Your husband has included the cost of gas and oil in the current month's expenses, but there are also repairs, insurance, licenses and depreciation which will occur during the year. Clothing is probably the hardest item to estimate. Put down the annual needs of each member of family separately and estimate cost. You won't be able to think of every item so add a certain sum for unexpected needs. Provision must be made for dental and medical fees, eyeglasses, etc. There are insurance premiums, special contributions to church, United Welfare, Red Cross and other charities and Christmas, birthday and other gifts. To find the amount you will need to set aside to cover each item, divide yearly cost by 12 if you want a monthly budget or by 52 for a weekly one.

At the end of the trial month total your regular expenses and add the amount needed to provide for occasional and yearly expenditures. How does this total compare with your monthly income?

Ready for the Unexpected

Next go through both regular and occasional expenditures and distribute them under separate headings. Use any headings you find useful. Here are those used in an official government survey of family expenditures—food; shelter; clothing; fuel and light; furniture and furnishings; household operation; health; personal care; transportation; recreation; education; church; charities; gifts; taxes; fixed savings and other savings.

When you have this completed you have a picture of your present spending habits. But, no one can look ahead to provide for every eventuality and you will need to add another heading for sundry and unforeseen and emergency expenses. These are certain to arise so prepare for them by setting aside a percentage of your income to take care of them. If you do this your whole budget will not be upset by the first unexpected call on your pocketbook.

Now consider each item carefully. Are you spending too much for one and having to skimp on another? It is likely you will be able to see at a glance that certain expenditures are too high; that they are out of proportion to what is spent on more important ones. What percentage of your income should you spend for each? That you must decide for yourself for no two family budgets will be the same. Circumstances are always different. With smaller incomes a larger percentage is needed for four basic necessities—food, housing, fuel and light and clothing—and less is available for other spending. For example, a family with an income of $1,500 a year likely will pay out more than 60% for these four items while a family with $3,000 a year may pay only 50%. See that essentials are properly provided for and then distribute what is left amongst the less important items. Work along with a trial plan at first and adjust it as you go.

Pruning

When you have decided how much you can afford to spend for each group, you come to the task of pruning your expenditures to bring them within these amounts. Study each item carefully. Plug up the little leaks. Food thrown out. Lights left burning in empty rooms. Radio turned on and no one listening. Magazines bought and never read. Fees on books from lending library which have not been returned. Gadgets bought which are not needed. Look over the list with an eye to possible savings. Are you using a private-line telephone when a party-line would do as well? Can you cut your food bill by replacing expensive foods with lower-cost foods of equal food value? A government pamphlet has been issued recently which tells how to save 20% of heating costs.

Then you can save money by learning how to get the best value from money spent. Consumer education is now a recognized part of family financing. In your public library you will find many books on the subject. Watch your magazines for articles on wise buymanship which appear from time to time.

Now that you have your trial budget prepared, how are you going to keep a record of your spending? Don't burden yourself with more bookkeeping than is necessary. One of the easiest ways to keep track of regular expenses is to use an envelope for each group. There will be one for food, one for running expenses, one for recreation, one for personal care and so on. When you receive your income, into each envelope put the amount you have budgeted for this item. Then when you shop use the money out of the proper envelope. If you put receipted bills in an envelope and jot down on the outside any item for which you have no bill, you can check as to where the money has gone. This is a very simple method but it provides a constant check on spending and at any time you can see how much is left.

Then there are the amounts needed for future payments—those occasional and yearly expenses which you have estimated. If you open a bank account and each time deposit the amount needed to cover these, when you want a new coat or the coal bill comes in there will be money in the bank to take care of it. It is well to keep a check on these expenses. In a note book take a double page for each heading—fuel, insurance, clothing, health, gifts, etc. At top of the page list items and amounts you have included in your budget. Then put down on the left hand page the amount you deposit in the bank. On the right hand page jot down amounts spent. Keep totals up to date and at any time you can see just how you stand.

Over-All Picture

Now that you have your budget made up, what have you accomplished? You know how much income is available. You have a detailed list of everything that income must cover. Just by bringing them to light you have discovered many small leaks and unnecessary expenditures which you have seen will amount to a substantial sum in a year. When you study the literature on consumer education and household economies you will find many other ways to make your income go farther so that you can get more and more of the things you have always wanted.

In Solid Mahogany or Walnut

Lovely Tables in real solid mahogany or walnut—an ideal Christmas gift adding beauty and charm to the home.

Hand made of solid mahogany wood, using no veneers, so often described as "genuine mahogany". Compare the difference when buying.

LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED
647-649 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

HOME - STYLE BEANS WITH A REAL NUT-LIKE, BOSTON-BAKED FLAVOR. QUICK-COOKING! (SEE DIRECTIONS ON LABEL) NO SOAKING! NO EXTRAS! (COMPLETE IN ONE CAN INCLUDING THE SAUCE)

AYLMER *Dehydrated* **BEANS**

TRY SOME TO-DAY!

YOUR GROCER HAS THEM.

NEW PROCESS BEANS

The above beans are prepared by a special process developed in the laboratories of Canadian Canners Limited. The process is exclusively controlled by Aylmer.

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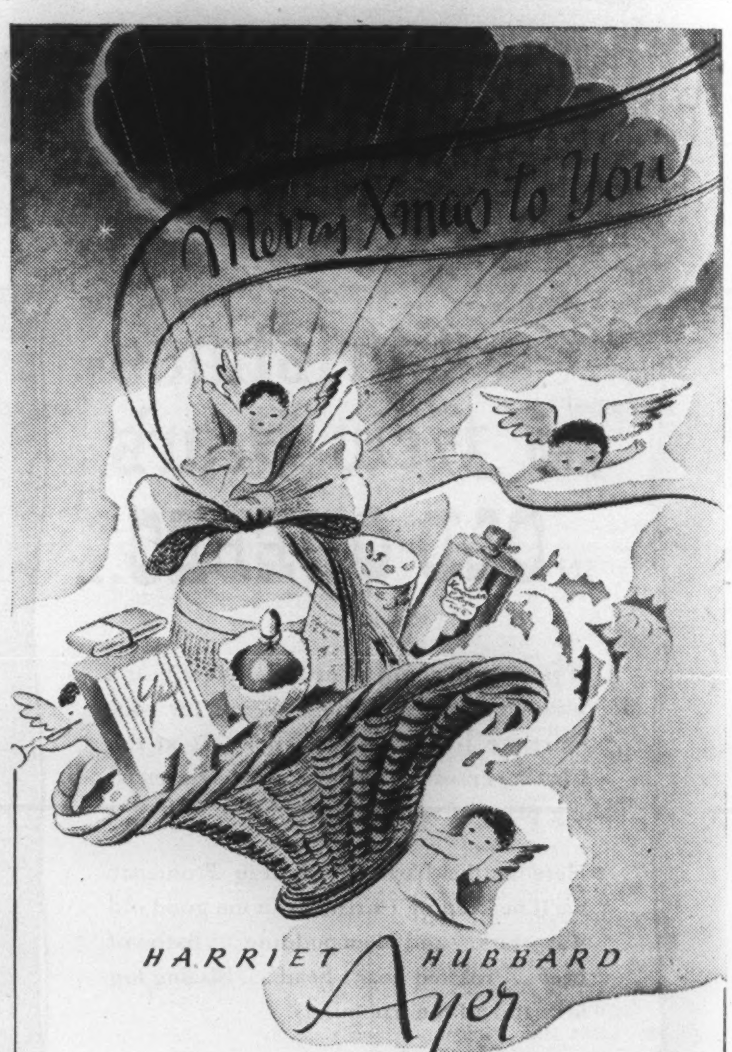


Choose one . . . choose all . . . of these charming gifts by Harriet Hubbard Ayer. YU—PINK CLOVER—HONEYSUCKLE . . . the gay, sweet flower fragrances that have won her heart. Captured in a delightful series of beauty luxuries. From .85 to 5.75

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

WORLD OF WOMEN

Stockings for the World

BY BERNICE COFFEY

AN OPEN Christmas message sent to the boys overseas by Gracie Allen says, "Don't worry about filling her stocking, it's liquid anyway." Gracie may have been stretching the truth a trifle—at least as far as Canadian girls are concerned, for liquid stockings are a little too spartan for even the hardiest lass when winter arrives. However, the legs of Miss and Mrs. Canada are as admirable as ever, dressed as they are in sheer hose which, though not silk, is a satisfactory replica thereof.

Let's see how they are doing in other parts of the world. If you were to walk into the Casa Anglo-Brasileira, in Sao Paulo, the largest and most distinguished department store in Brazil, they would regretfully announce that there were no more nylons, but that you could have your choice of several grades of Brazilian silk hose of fine and medium weight from $2.25 up to $3.50.

The outlook for leg glamor is rather bleak in England. Because stockings were of such poor quality, the Board of Trade arranged for the manufacture of stockings of greater durability but less glamor. The result is the run-resistant "731" utility plated rayon stocking with a cotton top and mock seam. A writer in the Daily Express charitably describes them as "elderly." A wear test showed they will last nine weeks without runs, and the Board estimates six pairs a year will be the female per capita consumption. They cost three shillings or less than 75 cents a pair and require one and a half coupons the pair. There is a choice of seven colors. But English women say they would prefer more sheerness—even at the cost of less wear.

Nylon stockings are to be had in Mexico City—that is, by those who can afford to view the price tags with equanimity. They sell for more than $12 a pair.

Up to now many a large-ankled hausfrau in Germany has been able to boast about her supply of silk stockings—courtesy of Hans and his playful habit of helping himself to anything that appealed to his catholic taste in the occupied countries. However, all good things must come to an end, and both the hausfrauen and Hans are much too preoccupied with other matters to wonder where the next silk stockings are coming from.

In the United States, a Wilmington, Delaware, shop mixed nylon stockings with patriotism and sold more than $100,000 worth of war bonds as a result. The shop offered to see that each purchaser of a $500 bond would be sent a pair of nylons without charge. The staff in charge of the sale travelled a number of times to the bank to replenish its stock of $500 bonds, which were bought out almost as fast as they could be obtained.

Actually straight as a plumb-line, the skirt of this brown knitted jersey suit gives the impression of pleating. For color contrast the hat, bag and ascot are in bright red.

Stretch

Two-way stretch girdles, war casualties when Jap armies cut off natural rubber supplies, will come back thanks to modern science and corset manufacturers, but not nearly as soon as recent reports from the United States indicated. These optimistic reports predicted that a two-way stretch girdle, made of synthetic rubber, would be on the market by the end of January.

General rejoicing greeted the announcement in strictly feminine quarters but a general headache in quarters acquainted with the facts of synthetic rubber and corsets. The Canadian Corset Manufacturers' Association, while far from pessimistic in the long run, looks on a January debut as entirely out of the question and labels feminine rejoicing all too premature.

Synthetic rubber, says the Association, is just not ready for the new role. Corset manufacturers must have a product that gets 100 per cent for resiliency and is sufficiently strong to stand the strain of the constant bending and stretching that the modern woman does in the course of one day.

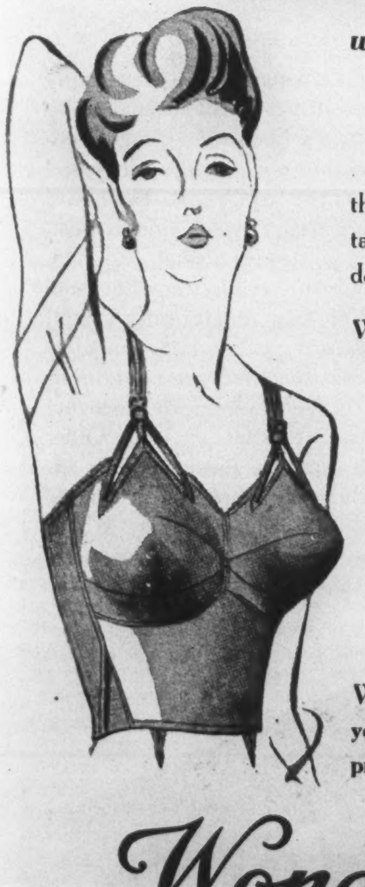
Until synthetic rubber measures up Canadian manufacturers refuse to take it under their wing. They have high hopes, though. Even now research men are on the job and think they can lick the problem. Already synthetic rubber has proved its worth in war production. Now that production of synthetic rubber permits of uses other than war, the research people have their chance to adapt it to meet the special conditions of the corset industry.

Until then Canadian women will have to wait. Gordon A. Ross, of Quebec, president of the Association, refuses to set a date for the reappearance of the missing girdle, but he says it might be in six months.

This trim navy blue knitted suit, with narrow red stripes in jacket, is worn with a soft red silk ascot. Lapel pin, gold feathers with diamond spines, matches the ear clips.

Every day --- more women are saying- WONDER-BRA

*with the Diagonal Slash**



. . . is built for perfect support from the time a woman puts it on until she takes it off. At no time during the day does it slip—heave—or sink.

WONDER-BRA **does not bind or permit "spilling over" or cut the shoulders or allow ugly sagging.**

This superiority is due to the Diagonal Slash* which opens gently to relieve pressure and gives blessed freedom of movement.

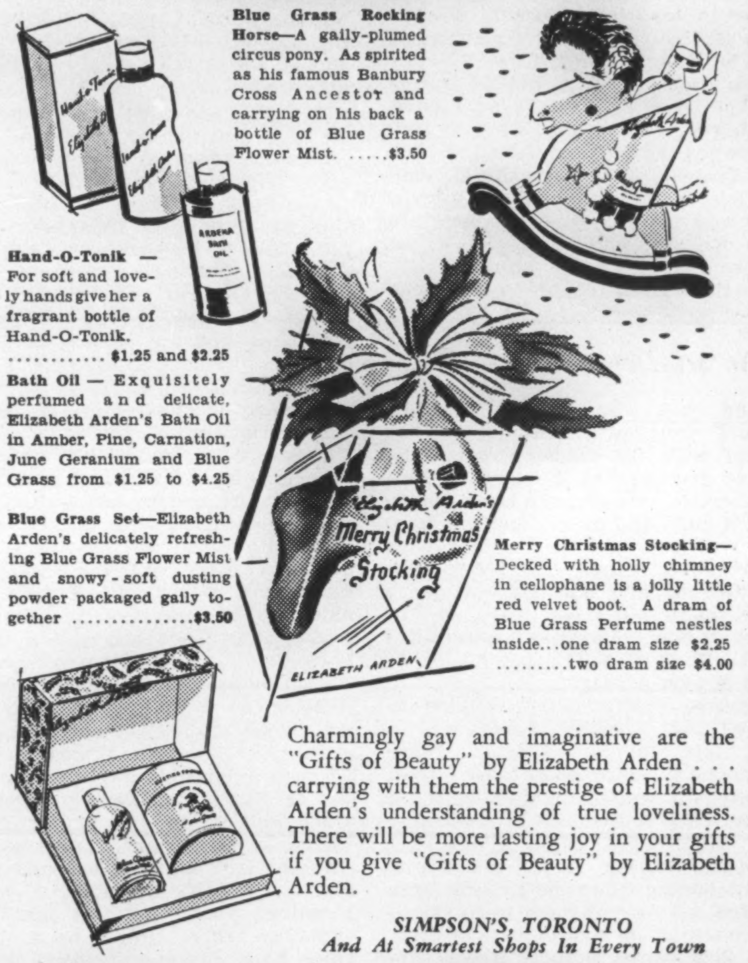
*Registered U.S. Patent off. 224513. Canada-395959

***WONDER-BRA* will greatly help your customers in cultivating an improvement in posture and health.**

Wonder-Bra by *Canadian Lady*

CANADIAN LADY CORSET COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal, Que.

Gifts of Beauty


Elizabeth Arden's Merry Christmas Stocking
ELIZABETH ARDEN
Ardena Bath Oil

Blue Grass Rocking Horse—A gaily-plumed circus pony. As spirited as his famous Banbury Cross Ancestor and carrying on his back a bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist. $3.50

Hand-O-Tonik — For soft and lovely hands give her a fragrant bottle of Hand-O-Tonik. .... $1.25 and $2.25

Bath Oil — Exquisitely perfumed and delicate, Elizabeth Arden's Bath Oil in Amber, Pine, Carnation, June Geranium and Blue Grass from $1.25 to $4.25

Blue Grass Set—Elizabeth Arden's delicately refreshing Blue Grass Flower Mist and snowy-soft dusting powder packaged gaily together $3.50

Merry Christmas Stocking—Decked with holly chimney in cellophane is a jolly little red velvet boot. A dram of Blue Grass Perfume nestles inside...one dram size $2.25 ....two dram size $4.00

Charmingly gay and imaginative are the "Gifts of Beauty" by Elizabeth Arden . . . carrying with them the prestige of Elizabeth Arden's understanding of true loveliness. There will be more lasting joy in your gifts if you give "Gifts of Beauty" by Elizabeth Arden.

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

Elizabeth Arden

"IT'S NEVER FAILED ME!"
"IT ALWAYS MAKES MY BREAD JUST RIGHT"
LEVURE FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST WITH STARCH ADDED
An all-purpose FRESH yeast AN EXCELLENT SOURCE OF VITAMIN B COMPLEX
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED MONTREAL
"YES-YOU CAN ALWAYS DEPEND ON IT!"
"IT'S A REAL BAKING SAFEGUARD!"

APPLAUDED—
BY 4 GENERATIONS

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast can *always* be trusted to give *you* good bread you can be proud to serve! It has been Canada's favorite fresh yeast for over 70 years. Use it if *you* bake at home — see if it doesn't give you a better tasting, more even-textured loaf! At your grocer's. Get some today!

GET MORE VITAMINS — MORE PEP! Eat 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S *fresh* Yeast every day. This Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B Complex group of vitamins!

MADE IN CANADA

WORLD OF WOMEN

Let the Bells Ring for These Others

BY DOROTHY NORWICH

SHE may not be as entertaining as Fibber McGee's Myrt and she won't regale you with high-lighted accounts of her family affairs. But then, she isn't a comedienne; she's a long distance operator whose job can make her a candidate for a mad-house if Canadians fail to exercise common sense this wartime Christmas.

When you're sitting down to your Christmas dinner, she'll be at her post for only illness can keep her from her job that festive day. The long distance room will be surprisingly quiet despite the activity of the switchboards and at the extra order tables where workers, pressed into service from other departments, will be filing the over-flow call slips. From time to time notice boards, visible from every part of the department, will carry such cryptic messages as "Hfx 1—2"; "Ottawa 2". Translated, that means all calls to Halifax are from one to two hours late and to Ottawa, two hours late. The operator will apprize callers to these cities of the delay and put their calls through in their turn if the customer so desires.

Four Who Waited

And you who live in Halifax, should you on Christmas day be seized with the sudden yen to telephone greetings to a friend in New Brunswick to whom you should have sent a card and didn't, pause a minute, will you, and then send a New Year's card instead? That call, legitimate enough, perhaps, in peace time, today will most likely prevent a boy in Navy blue from saying hello to the Mother and Father he hasn't seen in over a year.

Such an unhappy circumstance occurred last Christmas Eve, not to one, but to four boys. These youngsters, not one older than twenty-two, waited on their calls all night. They waited all Christmas day and when night came again they were still waiting. At five o'clock the next morning when the circuits were cleared, all four of them were asleep in the telephone booths. One of them was sleeping so soundly it was impossible to waken him to take his call. He was a very disappointed boy when he did finally wake up.

Telephone communication has been called the heartbeat of Canadian men and women in uniform, the life-line between home and camp, Navy base and family, war plant and source of supply. The administration of the war, which centres in Ottawa, depends largely on telephone facilities to keep the job moving on fronts that may be near or hundreds, even thousands, of miles away. It is small wonder then that those facilities, that life-line, should be over-burdened and that all calls can't get through on schedule, or that some should be unable to get through at all.

A trans-Canada call involves three or more of the seven major telephone organizations which together make up the Trans-Canada Telephone System. These are the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, The New Brunswick Telephone Company, The Bell Telephone Company in Ontario and Quebec, three government systems in the Prairie Provinces and the British Columbia Telephone Company. In 1939 the system handled 87,000 calls. In 1942 the figure had leaped to 276,000.

Construction of additional facilities to partly handle the increasing long distance traffic has been managed by the system but it can't possibly keep pace with it. To begin with, like Lucky Strike Green, copper and other essential materials have gone to war, albeit with considerably less fanfare, and even in peace time there can't be a direct voice path to every place in the continent for every long distance caller.

When too many long distance calls are placed at once the operator can't always establish an immediate connection. When this happens many of us probably indignantly demand aloud and of no one in particular, "What is she *doing?*" You may be sure she isn't knitting one and purling two. She's attending to calls ahead of yours. As has just been explained, there cannot be a direct voice path for every caller or our sky line would be a mesh of wires. Some erudite soul figured out that the number of wires would be 200 trillion!

The problem in Canada is even more difficult than in the United States. In the States, the density of the population makes it economically possible to provide alternate routes over long distance. In Canada the scattering of the population in clumps—one in the Maritimes, one in Quebec and Ontario, one in the Prairies and one in British Columbia, permits only one route over certain thousand mile stretches which are thinly inhabited, the woods of New Brunswick, the north shore of Lake Superior and the rocky mountains. At Christmas delays are almost inevitable over these areas.

Thousands of Calls

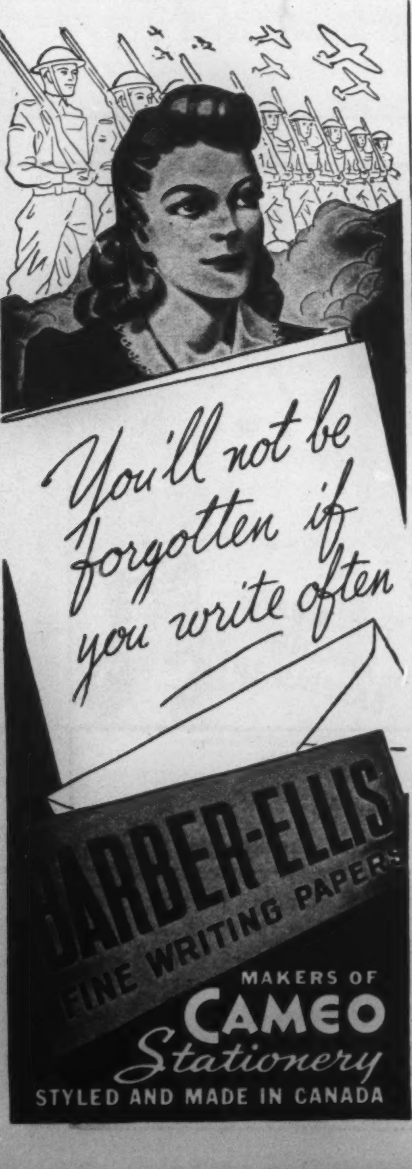
In Toronto, the largest long distance centre in Canada, the number of out-of-town calls placed by Torontonians Christmas Eve 1939 was 5,500 and on Christmas Day 12,600. Last year the number on Christmas Eve was 19,500 and on Christmas Day 17,100. These figures don't include the calls *to* Toronto on those days. Something like 22,000 calls are expected on both days this year. Is it any wonder the staff of the Toronto long distance centre at Christmas has tripled since the war?

If you must place a long distance call on Christmas, do it efficiently. Don't tell the operator you wish to speak to your cousin, George Smith, who lived in Bronte a year ago, though he may have moved since. Ordinarily she would be glad to try to locate him for you, but not in war time and definitely not on Christmas Day! First give her the name of the city or town you are calling, then the telephone number, then, if it's a person-to-person call, the name of the person to whom you wish to speak. Give her your own telephone number when she asks for it and not before.

If she should ask you to limit your call to five minutes, as they do in the United States, do so without quibbling. She is not being arbitrary. Remember, it makes no nevermind to her how long you talk, but she knows hundreds of service men and women are waiting to use that circuit too and unlike you, they cannot call whenever the spirit moves them. Their time is their country's, not their own. For instance, not long ago a sailor had exactly seven minutes to reach his ship before it sailed. He was anxious to say one last goodbye to his wife out west. Fortunately, he got through but he couldn't have if too many civilians had been cluttering up the line with gossip that could have been as easily detailed in a letter.

Then, there was another lad, a soldier, wondering how to tell his mother he had lost a leg since she last saw him and after him a girl in a war job in a city hundreds of miles away from home. She wanted to say Merry Christmas to her brother in the air force, home on a furlough she couldn't share.

The long distance operator won't be able to share her brother's furlough, either, if she has one, nor sit down with her family to Christmas dinner. But she won't mind. She'll be making telephone bells ring for the armed forces and so no bell will be silent this Christmas she says to you, "No civilian telephone bells this Christmas, please. Do a Sir Philip Sidney—their need is so much greater than yours!"


You'll not be forgotten if you write often

BARBER-ELLIS
FINE WRITING PAPERS
MAKERS OF
CAMEO
Stationery
STYLED AND MADE IN CANADA

Every Woman Adores
GIFTS
by Helena Rubinstein

GIFTS FRAGRANT WITH Apple Blossom

Gay, appealing gifts by Helena Rubinstein . . . what could be lovelier or more beloved this Christmastide? Gossamer-fine Apple Blossom Dusting Powder, with puff . . . 1.50. Captivating Apple Blossom Cologne . . . flacons .85, 1.25, 2.25. A box of beauty, containing Apple Blossom Cologne, Body Powder and two guest cakes of Apple Blossom Soap . . . 1.85 . . . and other Apple Blossom gifts including Eau de Toilette, Bath Oil, Perfume and many beautiful gift sets.

CHRISTMAS ENCHANTMENT IN Enchanté

Gifts accented with the glowing sophistication of Helena Rubinstein's Enchanté . . . gifts enchantingly packaged in pastel mauve and pink. Enchanté Dusting Powder, fine as mist, in a slender shaker . . . .75. Vibrant, exhilarating Enchanté Cologne, in gleaming crystal flacons . . . .85, 1.25. An adorable matched set containing Enchanté Cologne and Enchanté Body Powder . . . 1.50. Other bewitching Enchanté gifts include Enchanté Eau de Toilette and charming gift sets to suit every budget . . . every personality.

STAR DUSTED GIFTS OF Heaven-Sent

Ever welcome by every woman are joyous, hauntingly fragrant gifts of Heaven-Sent. Flatteringly feminine Heaven-Sent Eau de Toilette in a dainty dimpled flacon . . . 2.00. Velvet-smooth Heaven-Sent Soap . . . two cakes in a star-spangled box . . . 1.00. A fascinating matched set containing Heaven-Sent Cologne and Heaven-Sent Body Powder with puff . . . 3.15 . . . and a galaxy of other Heaven-Sent surprises including Heaven-Sent Bath Oil and a luxury line-up of entrancing Heaven-Sent gift sets.

helena rubinstein 126 BLOOR STREET WEST - TORONTO

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Original Sweater Girl

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

IN VIEW of the number of sweaters one sees everywhere, it seems impossible that the sweater can have been introduced within living memory. It is with a start that I remember the first sweaters we girls knitted for ourselves. Boys and athletes wore sweaters but babies wore sacques, old ladies wore hug-me-tights and girls—but I can't remember what girls wore before they wore sweaters. I was a student in University when one of the girls appeared with wooden needles and skeins of green wool. We had all learned to knit during the war and had turned out socks and sweaters for soldiers and sailors but we had not thought of knitting for ourselves. We were impressed by her originality.

Blue and Pink Cast-Ons

There were no directions for girls' sweaters but our first knitter was a pioneer. She ripped out the back four times before its width approximated hers. Then she added a vast number of stitches for sleeves; we had no idea of sleeves that were not knitted in. She knitted between courses at dinner and we watched with absorption. When she finished one front and the thing began to look feasible, Helen bought blue wool and I bought rose.

Larger girls cast on ten or twenty stitches more, smaller ones a few stitches less. Our sweaters all had tuxedo fronts and they were all too long. We did not make ribbing at the lower edge, we did no shaping and used only garter stitch. The sleeves were shapeless tubes like stovepipes, too tight at the shoulder and too wide at the wrist. None of the sweaters came near fitting and they were all just alike but we were intensely proud of them.

A girl who wants to make a hat in these days uses felt or wool and achieves something tiny, severe and smart. "Smart" was an unknown word to us and the adjective "severe" would have been an insult. I have not seen for years the kind of frames on which we made hats. They were of wire rather like bird cages with head-clasping crowns and generous brims. I covered the crown of mine with blue velvet and the brim with silver lace. It was thought to be very becoming and it seemed entirely proper to wear it with a green coat. At first it went only to church, then it descended to classes until with repeated drenchings the velvet sank down between the wires of the frame as skin falls back upon the bones of a starving animal and the silver lace turned to gold.

On ordinary occasions we wore our own clothes but for a special event our costumes skimmed the cream off all the wardrobes in the dormitory. When Helen's aunt sent her money to have her photograph taken for her mother's birthday, a special event had obviously arrived. It was clear that Helen could not have her picture taken in her blue knitted tuxedo or her ink-greened shirtwaist. We assembled her costume with care. A flowered taffeta evening dress with panniers and a lace frill at the neck was found to fit passably and she borrowed long silk gloves and a pair of pointed-toed slippers with baby Louis heels.

When she put on the outfit she still, with her smooth hair, looked like Helen, so we urged her to the hairdresser. No girl went to the hairdresser unless she was about to be married so this was a serious step. Helen got her money's worth, her head looked like a basket of shavings. At the photographer's we added lipstick which Helen had never worn before. Our idea was to make her look dressed-up and we succeeded so well that when her mother received the photograph she wrote back to ask whose picture it was.

We all tried our hands at hats and collars and remodelled with abandon but no one except Edna tried to make a dress. Since she was a pretty little blonde girl with many admirers she had worn all our party dresses in turn for she was slim and could take skillful reefs in those which were too large. Now came an important dance and Edna would not tell us what she intended to wear. She had been writing exams and had no time to get ready until after dinner on the night of the dance. She ran upstairs as soon as the steamed pudding—"tombstone"—had been eaten and Helen and I found her opening a paper parcel. It contained a piece of dress material—soft pink silk.

"How pretty," we said. "Now where's your dress?"

"Here."

"I don't see it."

"I'm going to make it."

"Not now!"

She had no time to waste in answering questions. She swished the silk flat on the bed and got out her scissors. The bodice she cut without a pattern by occasional reference to an old dress; the skirt was straight and Helen and I were set to shir it and sew the seams. There was no sewing machine and it was half-past seven when Edna began to cut.

At eight her corsage was brought up—pink rosebuds against a silver paper frill. Edna scarcely looked at it. News of her project had spread and as recruits arrived two were set to shir the sleeves, one to cut bias bands, one to thread needles and hand about the one pair of scissors. At this point the young man arrived.

Edna, in the crisis, was calmer than the rest of us. "Heat the iron", she would order or "Hand me my tape measure." No one talked. Girls who had never hemmed a handkerchief were running up seams or fitting facings. The room grew hotter as extra lamps were connected to accommodate new seamstresses. Scouts kept bringing news from the front.

Late — But Beautiful

"He's reading 'Life'. You'd better wear my blue, Edna, it's nine o'clock now." Edna did not answer or look up.

"He threw 'Life' across the table and he's walking up and down. Can I help?" We wiped our perspiring palms and sewed faster.

At half-past nine Edna stood on a chair for the first fitting. The waist and skirt had still to be joined, the skirt hemmed, the sleeves sewed in. And all those hooks and eyes.

Edna took the pieces to the ironing board. She wore an old blue and white cotton kimono, her face was white and wet, her hair hung over her shoulders.

"Let me press it, Edna, and you do your hair."

She let no one else press. Now the dress was in one piece so that no one but herself could sew at it.

. "He's gone to the telephone. Hurry up, Edna. He looks mad enough to bite nails."

"Somebody please run my bath."

Two of us sat down to sew on hooks and eyes till she finished her bath. Edna looked exhausted and for a moment we thought she was going to cry. Then she ran down the hall and we sent messengers to find safety pins to fasten whatever edges we did not have time to hook and eye. By this time we were all exhausted. The thing seemed hopeless.

Then at twenty minutes past ten Edna stood before us—dress, flowers and all. She looked exquisite but we were not looking at her. Less than three hours ago we had started with a length of material wrapped in paper. Now in spite of pins here and there and some casual inside finishing what she wore was a dress — our dress — and it was beautiful.

The young man looked irritable until he saw Edna. He had had an easier time than the rest of us. He had only waited two hours and ten minutes.

THE VICTORY VIEWS OF Corty the Kitten
Corticelli MADE IN CANADA

THREE YEARS ON THE "RECEIVING END",
WE FOUGHT A GALLANT BATTLE;
BUT NOW, WE'LL "DISH IT OUT" UNTIL
WE HEAR THE HUN'S DEATH-RATTLE!

TO SMASH HIS CITIES ONE BY ONE,
I MAKE MY CONTRIBUTION,
AND PROUD I AM TO PLAY MY PART
IN THIS JUST RETRIBUTION!

• • •

THE VICTORY HOUR'S ON THE WAY
AND PEACE, THAT PRICELESS TREASURE,
WILL FIND ME READY TO PRODUCE
HOME GOODS IN FULLEST MEASURE!

...Then you'll see something wonderful in

Corticelli MADE IN CANADA HOSIERY

What materials will be used in post-war stockings—Silk? Nylon? Rayon? Newer fibres? Mixtures? Of course, no one can be sure yet, but whatever the materials, you will find Corticelli out front in the fashion parade, with better-looking, longer-lasting hosiery to add glamour and charm to milady's appearance. Already Corticelli is planning how that will be accomplished. And in the meantime, if your dealer must say "No!" when you say "Corticelli?", please be patient.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

No Humor in the Party Yet!

BY MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

NOT knowing his name I think of him as Mr. Brown Suit. Actually the brown suit turned out to be misleading, for I have generally thought of men who wear brown suits as being rather sporting; there were cuffs on the trousers, so it wasn't the war! Brown suits *and* bright socks and ties ought to stand for a little dash; you ought to be able to count on a little gambling instinct. You ought to.

I was looking for a pair of good walking shoes. He was the salesman. The scene was a department store.

"We've only two or three styles, fortunately," said Mr. Brown Suit. At that time the word "fortunately" almost passed unnoticed. He led the way to a chair. After the usual interval he re-appeared with three right shoes.

"Not much choice, is there?" I queried.

"No, and there'll probably be less." He adjusted the measure under my right foot. "In the States they're going to make just two colors—black and brown!"

"But what about the glamor girls?"

"They'll have to get used to it. Do them good!"

"But,"—one ought to try to see war-time restrictions from all angles—"it must be almost as tough on you salesmen. . ."

"It's the best thing that could happen."

"Oh, of course. But I'll bet you'll be thrilled when the war's over and all these restrictions cease."

He jerked up on the little stool.

"I hope it lasts forever," he stated, and looking back, I think his voice had a slightly defensive ring.

"Forever! But you'd get terribly fed up handling only two colors of shoes and three styles!"

"Nothing better could happen as far as I am concerned," he reiterated. The reiteration caught my attention, as I suppose he intended.

"You almost talk like a CCF-er." At that time my knowledge of the upsurging political party was the little I read in the papers.

"Could be at that," he agreed.

"You mean you'd like all women to wear the same styles of shoes and in only two colors? No silver slippers? No pink satin mules? No bright beads on brown suede. . ." I know my voice grew wistful.

"That's about it."

And it was then that I began to realize just how serious my Mr. Brown Suit was. He meant every word. He wanted women to dress alike. He wanted fewer styles and less color, which would be translated into fewer gay impractibilities, less evidence of wealth. It was an idea sufficiently arresting to make one forget even those three very, very practical walking shoes. I had to know more about a man who would so limit individuality, and a political belief to which he could so ardently and so soberly adhere. We talked for half an hour, using as much of his firm's time.

"A farmer's just as important as a lawyer," he told me.

"But," I asked, "wouldn't you say that some lawyers are worth more than some farmers, and vice versa?"

No, he wouldn't. We are all equal.

"If," this was a gauntlet which couldn't be ignored, "if you work very hard and study at night and so enable yourself to render greater service than I who quit when the whistle blows, are you not entitled to more than I?" He thought about that for a moment, seriously, as he considered everything, I felt. His answer was—no! He meant it, though whether he would always mean it was another matter. I hope not.

Paging Mr. Carroll

And that wasn't all. I discovered that he wanted more than equality of opportunity. He wanted the same for everyone, whether they wanted it or not. Everyone should have the same amount of money; the same housing facilities; there should be no more of one class waiting on another. No sir! The idea staggered one. I swallowed hard and asked some questions. What of initiative? Of hereditary aptness for certain kinds of work? What of the pyramiding of wages demanded by unskilled workers. Why shouldn't I have some domestic help? With every question he pressed down on me his rubber stamp—All deserved the same; there must be no inequalities. But because I truly want to respect this burgeoning new party, I mentioned the older political parties. That stung him.

"What have they done for this country?" he demanded. "The way they're going the world will still be in a mess when we die. We won't live to see things cleaned up."

Obviously there would be no point in opining that progress generally had been as slow as a tortoise though more certain. Yet there was one more question I had to ask, being intimately concerned. I got ready for the rubber stamp again.

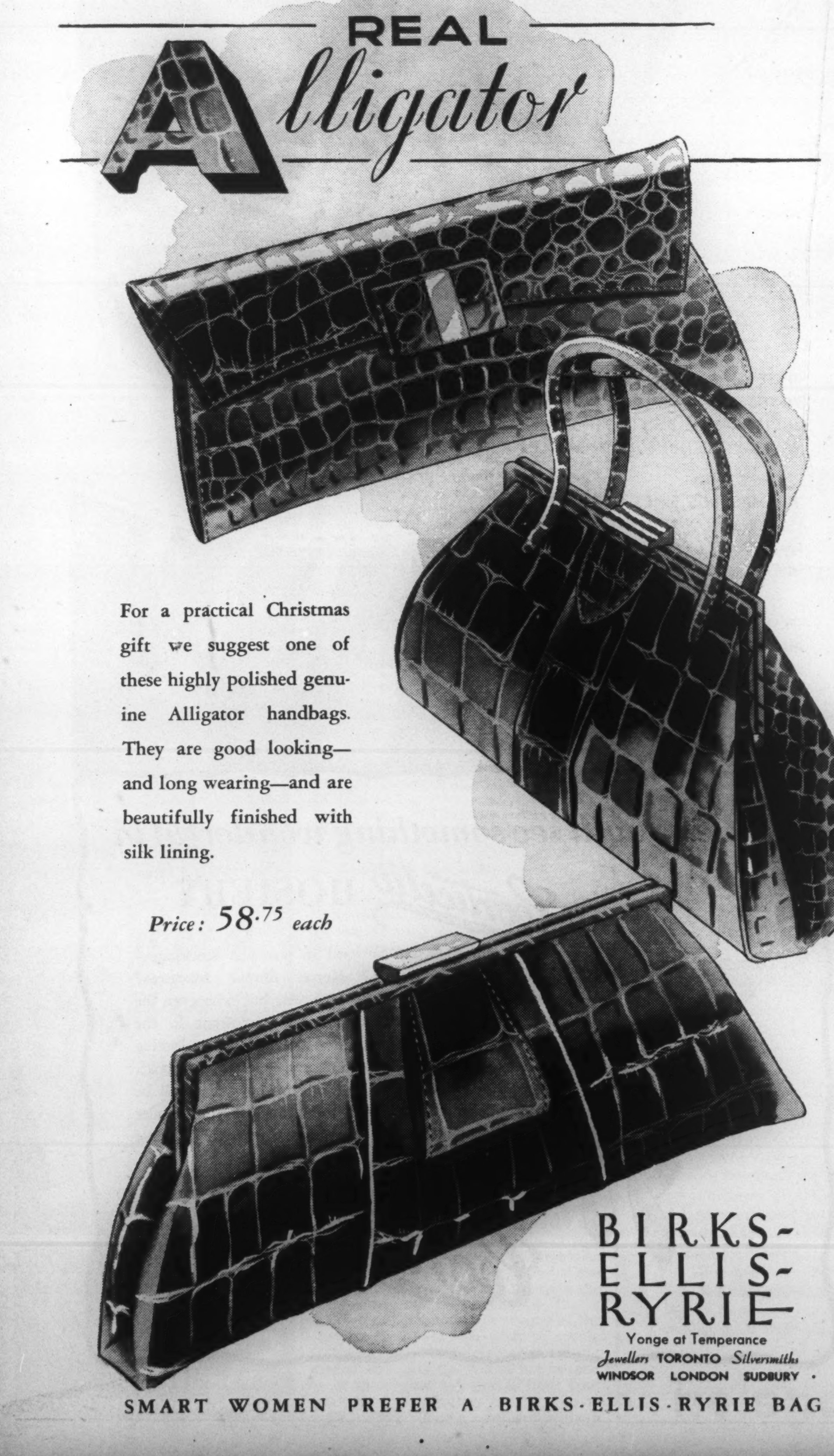
"What would you do with the older parties?"

The answer came like a bullet.

"Do away with them!"

It was unfair of my mind to think of the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," but a Lewis Carroll was needed—badly. I eased my foot out of the practical walking shoe. No use to try on the others to prolong the conversation. Having been a Liberal for years I feel no desire to become a Conservative, let alone a Progressive Conservative. But I don't want to do away with even Progressive Conservatives. The rivalry of politics and all politics implies is far too precious. I most certainly don't want to do away with the CCF. I'm pinning a lot of hopes on them. But I shall have much greater faith in those hopes when its followers become mature enough to show a willingness to let live. If Mr. Brown Suit, who was a very nice young man, is typical, they will be much more interesting—and safe!—when they develop a sense of humor. I should like to meet him again when he can laugh at himself and with other people. For if there is one quality which is characteristic of British political parties that count, it is humor, good humor. Deep-seated laughter, the kind that rocks the bowels, this is the hallmark of groups which have fought successfully for our democratic rights. British labor has it. And when the CCF can chuckle they'll have matured, too.

In the meantime some of them could substitute practice for preaching. Nothing to wear but navy blue serge and black shoes might revolutionize even Mr. Brown Suit. Suppose he were a capitalist and his employees used his time for political discussions? Just suppose!



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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Good and Faithful Wife

BY LUDMILLA LEMAN

SHE was proud of the fact that she walked alone while her husband was overseas. With her charm and personality, her good looks, she could have had many admirers. But no one got very far with her—and it was not for lack of trying. She had a little fun and amused herself a bit, but when men became too persistent, she cut them out of her life, skillfully and efficiently. Her devotion to her husband even though they were parted was exemplary—she thought of him constantly, wrote almost every day, sent him many parcels.

At night when she drew attention and admiration at parties she enjoyed the attention and flattery of men, but at the end of the evening she went home alone. At first, behind the wheel of her car, she drove slowly, unused to relying upon herself entirely, blinded not so much by the glare of the oncoming lights as by tears accumulated for many days and at last spilled, touched off by the warmth of male attention, the dancing, the excitement, the laughter and happiness of other people. Finally by the realization of the utter loneliness ahead. But she was strong and she rallied and soon began to take a certain pride in the fact that she was being good and being faithful.

So Many Things

She was glad she had a job. That was most important. It took all her energy and her thoughts. She began to sleep better at nights when she started working, no longer tossing and turning but after a busy day glad to roll into her bed and drop off immediately. She concentrated on clothes, on her growing bank account —the little hat or the new pair of shoes were the last things in her mind before going to sleep. Privacy, comfort and leisure began to take her attention away from the hunger in her heart.

Her social life became a round of committees and meetings in which she began to take a more and more active part. Her thoughts turned to more efficient ways and means of doing her work, her club activities. It wasn't long before her effort began to be rewarded. At work she got a raise—became the head of a department. She was chosen President of one group, secretary of another. It was all so interesting—so important.

MILESTONE

YOU held me, for a little while—
Found comfort, in my touch and smile;
And if it hurts your heart—forget!
I would not be one small regret
To ride your nights with restless feet.
O, better far . . . I think, my Sweet,
It was for this you passed my way
To mark a certain summer day!

MONA GOULD.

She couldn't understand why her husband's letters became a little bewildered; why he couldn't share her great excitement at having been chosen for an executive position of her favorite club. Her letters became accounts of her various activities—in detail. She tried to recapture the mood of intimacy and warmth her previous communications had, but somehow it eluded her. She worried a little and then forgot about it—life was so full and overflowing with things to do, events to attend, speeches to be made.

A Career

She began to imagine herself with a career—an interesting, efficient, charming woman, and so brave. That became the whole of her existence, and an end in itself. She no longer cried herself to sleep, she no longer felt a tug at her heart in seeing a happy couple, in noticing a look exchanged between lovers. She didn't care—there were more important things to think about. It was wonderful what control she had over herself—her mind ruled her heart completely, and she gloried in it, not realizing that she had so much less heart. . .

Her letters overseas became fewer as the months went by. It was not that she didn't care. Oh, no! Hadn't she been a faithful wife? It was just that her husband didn't seem to realize how terribly important her job was, how much she had sacrificed.

She began to admire her figure and her new choice of clothes, and one day looking in the mirror she decided it would be a shame to have a baby when her husband returned. Of course he wanted a baby, she knew, but after all, she had sacrificed a lot and it had taken will power to slim down to just the right proportions—and it was hard to do it again. She thought of the salads she'd had for lunch day after day, when she'd craved meat and potatoes, of the baked apple when she wanted a French pastry. She thought of her Spartan existence and patting her thighs approvingly decided — definitely — against the baby.

After the war, when he came back, she'd keep on with her job. She was doing very well, and she had more money now, with the allowance her husband was sending her, than at any time in her life. She could get so many things, and have so many beautiful clothes . . . and if her husband didn't like it—well, she certainly wasn't going to start cooking again and keeping house and just sitting around stagnating. It was unthinkable. She wouldn't do it, that's all. With her salary they could afford a maid. And if he didn't like it—well, she toyed with the idea again and decided. She'd get a divorce.

She looked at her smart new wrist watch, pulled her beret to a smarter angle still and took up her handbag. She was really very busy, and she had to hurry. There was a new speaker whom she had to introduce and she wanted to make a good impression. It wouldn't do to be late.

In the full length mirror in the hall she saw her slim reflection, and went out smiling.

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Madame Chiang Kai-shek

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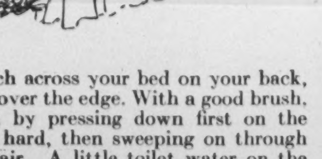
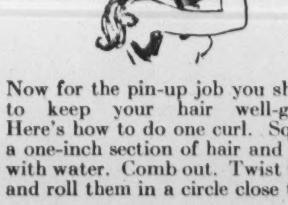
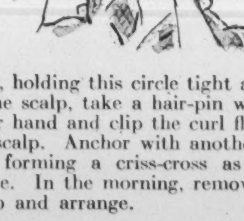
Bedtime Shortcut to Keep Your Hair Lovely and Shining



Stretch across your bed on your back, head over the edge. With a good brush, brush by pressing down first on the scalp hard, then sweeping on through the hair. A little toilet water on the brush helps freshen, removes dust. Brush fifty times.



Now for the pin-up job you should do to keep your hair well-groomed. Here's how to do one curl. Square off a one-inch section of hair and dampen with water. Comb out. Twist the ends and roll them in a circle close to scalp.



Now, holding this circle tight and flat to the scalp, take a hair-pin with the other hand and clip the curl flat near the scalp. Anchor with another hair-pin, forming a criss-cross as shown above. In the morning, remove pins, comb and arrange.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Berlioz's "Sinfonie Fantastique"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A REVIVAL of "Sinfonie Fantastique" or indeed of any of Hector Berlioz's major works is a musical event of first importance. Temperamentally one of the most erratic of beings, he had a tenacity of purpose, a rigid individuality seldom paralleled in the history of any art. Consequently many local music lovers felt themselves personally indebted for the brilliant performance of "Sinfonie Fantastique" by Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra last week. The last occasion on which I heard it was five years ago when Heins Unger came as guest conductor to play it with the same organization. If I mistake not last week's was Sir Ernest's first rendering of the work, in Toronto at any rate; and it was an intense, emotional triumph.

Everyone acquainted with musical history knows with how much antagonism Berlioz's revolutionary ideas were received in his time, 1803-1869. Some of them were no doubt crazy, as for instance his grandiose belief that the ideal orchestra should number 400 pieces. Yet there was one attribute his worst enemy could not deny to him, a profound knowledge of orchestral expression. Many years ago a distinguished American critic George T. Ferris, wrote "He was the great virtuoso of the orchestra, and on this Briarean instrument he played with the most amazing skill. Others have surpassed him in the richness of musical substance, in symmetry of form, in finish of detail; but no one has ever equalled him in that absolute mastery over instruments, by which a hundred become as plastic and flexible as one, and are made to embody every phase of the composer's thought with that warmth of color and precision of form long believed to be necessarily confined to the sister arts."

The above lines were written not long after Berlioz's death. They are not entirely true to-day, because there has been a large expansion in orchestral technique since the seventies; but Berlioz was the evangel of it. Berlioz was educated to succeed his father as a physician, and, against his will, mastered the (to him) loathsome science of anatomy. When he rebelled and determined to become a composer, it is a surmise of my own that he applied the methods of the anatomist to his radical studies of instruments and the possibilities of combining them to enlarge orchestral practice. His first extended work "Sinfonie Fantastique" was astounding to the public of 1831 because of this orchestral mastery; and it is still astounding. It set the pace, from that time to this.

It would be a mistake to suppose that though Berlioz was often a martyr to his ideas, eminent contemporaries were blind to his genius. He was financially assisted by the romantic poet Chateaubriand, and by Paganini. His admirers included Wagner, Liszt, Schumann, and at the end of his life, Tchaikovsky. In "Sinfonie Fantastique" the "leitmotiv," which was to play so great a part in Wagner's music, was first used emphatically,—that lovely recurring melody that typifies the beloved one. Liszt was deeply influenced especially in his tone-poem "Tasso" and befriended Berlioz by producing many of his works. Tchaikovsky's tone-poem "Manfred," now neglected, is said to be almost slavishly modelled on "Sinfonie Fantastique" and it is obvious that Berlioz influenced all the modern Russians.

Thus when listening to the work so brilliantly and passionately interpreted by Sir Ernest the other night we were hearing something truly momentous, the weird fascination of which will never die. It was the first symphony ever written to embody a definite dramatic story of many episodes; and there is this to remember; though Berlioz was portraying the wild dreams of a youth maddened by opium, he was doing so objectively. He was not himself a victim of the drug, he lived too long and prodigiously busy a life for that. But he depicted these dreams with the graphic eloquence of a poet, and forced the orchestra to pictorial feats never previously encountered in music. The magnificence of Sir Ernest's interpretation lay in mastery of every minute detail and in the wonderful gusto and spontaneity with which he unfolded the pictures. For the orchestra also it was a triumph.

A better balanced program could not be conceived. The emotional abandon of Berlioz was preceded by two of the sunniest works ever written. Mendelssohn's overture "Midsummer Night's Dream" still flawlessly lovely in appeal, though the work of a boy of 17, is four years older than the Berlioz symphony. Strange as it may seem to-day its harmonies were in 1826 deemed revolutionary. Mendelssohn too was an innovator in an age of restless romanticism, though he had carried over from the eighteenth century the sunniness, so perfectly exemplified in the Haydn "Surprise" Symphony, of which conductor and orchestra also gave a steady and exhilarating rendering.

Viggo Kihl Recital

IN A recital for the benefit of the Danish Relief Fund at Eaton Auditorium last week, Viggo Kihl assuredly provided listeners with a "full - dress" program, — classical masterworks which make extreme technical exactions. He met these demands with surprising efficiency though the real charm of the recital lay in the musical quality of tone and phrasing, rather than expansive execution. Thus the Fantasy and Fugue in G minor (Bach-Liszt) and the Choral Prelude, "Sleepers Awake" (Bach-Busoni) were interesting not so much because of the ornamentations of the great virtuosic pianists who made the arrangements, but because of the spirit of Bach which Mr. Kihl evoked and emphasized.

The pianist was at his best in Beethoven's Sonata in C major, opus 53, known as the "Waldstein." It is a work composed at the same time as the Sonata "Appassionata," and the "Eroica" Symphony, when the true individuality of the composer was emphatically revealed. The "Waldstein" which was printed prior to its sister sonata, at once was recognized as a new departure;—music that could not have been played on the clavier or earlier types of pianoforte. Its unique character and freshness of appeal give it life to-day; the fluttering agitated Allegro with which it opens can be played with fierce abandon if the pianist chooses, but Mr. Kihl gave it gentle graces. Especially haunting was the long slow movement, with its tender ruling melody.

It was a mistake to include in the program so purely virtuosic an offering as Brahms' "Variations on a Theme by Paganini." Its musical interest does not at all measure up to its formidable technical devices. No more difficult piano music has been written. A commentator has truly said of it; "Volcanic, daemonic, explosively energetic, their vast gigantic ways too often seem much ado about nothing." It was a pity that Mr. Kihl should have troubled himself with a work that only a daemonic pianist of the type of Artur Rubinstein can make interesting, especially when a long Chopin group was to come.

Adler, the Magician

IT IS a delight to witness the ease, grace and agility with which the solo dancer, Paul Draper illustrates the music of the great composers. His spontaneous, dynamic quality is free from all affected posturings. But in the joint entertainment he gave with the great harmonica player, Larry Adler, at Eaton Auditorium last week, it was the latter who fascinated and even mystified me. I have no doubt that his harmonica is a much more complicated instrument than the mouth organs that used to be in the stocking every Christmas during my childhood. Nevertheless it is small enough to be completely concealed with his hands when he obtains from it the tone of a small orchestra. The variety of tone colors he is able to bring forth is extraordinary, whether he plays Bach, Beethoven, Liszt or Gershwin. He cannot simulate the strings, but flute, oboe and clarinet tones sound like the real thing. The beauty of his performances lies in the fact that they seem to be the expression of an intensely musical temperament.

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THE FILM PARADE

Watch on Rhine Good as Ever

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT IS a little discouraging sometimes to notice how superior stage-writing is to film-writing. In a sense we movie-goers are just the poor relations of the theatre crowd. Most of the time we have to be content with shoddy, enriched by an occasional hand-me-down from the stage. It never occurs to a serious dramatist to sit down and write a literate and reasoned piece of work direct for the screen; and after all, why should it? He can always pass it on to Hollywood after Broadway has had a season or two's good wear out of it; and certainly Broadway could never be expected to accept a cast-off, however distinguished from Hollywood.

Lillian Hellman's "The Watch On the Rhine" was around for quite a long time before it finally reached the screen. But it still looks like an impeccable original model as compared with the film-drama's lower-price-basement goods. It has been let out here and there and lengthened a little to fit the new medium but otherwise is as good as ever, not a bit the worse for wear.

Most of the original company, together with Herman Shumlin the Broadway director, went along to Hollywood with the play, and naturally they are all on fine terms with their roles. Bette Davis is the notable addition to the cast and she is able to overhaul the rest of the company handily and is well out in front before the picture ends. Altogether it is a fine piece of work, intelligently written, skilfully dramatized and beautifully acted.

THE BAGPIPES SKIRL IN HEAVEN

AH, NOT irreverent this . . .
For I am very *sure*
The bagpipes skirl in heaven!

You see, 'twould not *be* heaven, for him,
Without his native music—
Dear to his heart—
Called up at will—
Shrill—and sweet;—
Defiant as all "get out"—
Remembered past death!

And angels—
Yes, even *angels*—
Must smile to see him marching by,
Brave in his kilt,
His head thrown back,
His "plaidie" streaming in the wind.

Who could be sad for one so young and fair,
Immortal as a god, who gave his life
With never a backward glance?

Ah, not irreverent this . . .
When bagpipes skirl in heaven!

MONA GOULD.

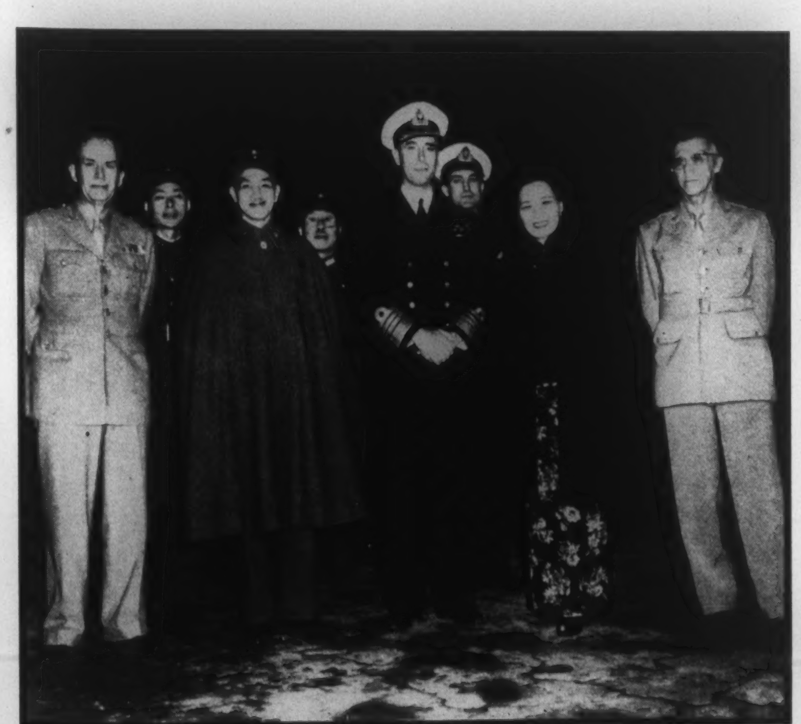
By actual count Paul Lukas as the underground leader had shot George Couloris the renegade Roumanian two hundred times when "The Watch on the Rhine" went before the cameras. There is no suggestion of the routine however in Mr. Lukas's screen performance which is probably just as gravely moving and intense as any he ever gave on the stage. Bette Davis gives her own peculiar incandescent quality to the role of Frau Muller but does it without going outside the contained tragedy of the role. In at least one out of three of her films Miss Davis is called on to supply about fifty per cent of the intelligence necessary to make her role exciting and believable. She can usually manage it but she is at her best when the author helps out—as Lillian Hellman does here—with a mature, well-written part.

Dashiell Hammett who prepared the screen version has added a final sequence to the original on the principle apparently that you can't get too much of a good thing. It might have been better on the whole to leave well enough alone.

LOVERS of dogs and scenery will find "Lassie Come Home" supplies everything they could possibly ask for in moving picture entertainment. The dogs—Lassie the star and Toots, a talented character-terrier—have a slight edge on the scenery and the scenery has a slight edge on the solid Yorkshire types who make up the rest of the picture, a distribution of values which I found perfectly satisfactory. People who feel that dogs should no more be allowed to run loose on the screen than on their own front lawns will probably be affronted by the notion of such distinguished performers as Dame Whitty, Donald Crisp, Edmund Gwenn and Elsa Lancaster providing dramatic support to a collie. These perhaps had better stay away.

"Lassie" is the screen version of Eric Knight's touching story of the collie who travelled all the way back from the North of Scotland to the home of the Yorkshire lad who had owned and loved her. It was a moving tale of dog-devotion, and having decided that a dog-story that is worth doing is worth doing well the producers gave it everything they had—technicolor, a magnificent setting of landscape and the very best cast, man, woman and boy, they could possibly assemble. Lassie herself rises magnificently to the magnificent occasion. So does Toots, an endearing little white dog that would bring tears to the eyes of a dog-catcher. Altogether it is the sort of picture that offers no possibility of argument. If you like dogs and are interested in people strictly in their relationship to dogs you'll have a fine time. If you like scenery just for its own sake, there's plenty of that too.

JEAN ARTHUR is the lady of "A Lady Takes a Chance" and the chances she takes on one or two occasions are enough to suggest that our one-time vigilantes are off doing war work and too busy to go to the movies. She is an attractive young office-worker (pre-war) who takes a fourteen-day bus trip out West, where she has a cow-boy (John Wayne) tossed straight into her lap. The cowboy is a great believer in love and a strong disbeliever in marriage and it is Miss Arthur's task to convert him to a more formal point of view. Most of the work of the film falls to Miss Arthur, but she's a girl who can handle it.



Following their North Africa conference with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek conferred with Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in South-east Asia. All three are pictured here, together with Lt. General Brehon Somervell, U.S. Chief of Supply (extreme left) and Lt. Gen. Joseph Stillwell, Commander of all U.S. Forces in China-Burma-India area (extreme right).

"My darling if you please"
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CONCERNING FOOD

"Something to Remember Us By"

BY JANET MARCH

WARTIME Christmases should be different from peacetime ones but just where do you draw the line? In the March house there is a lot of talk about just doing the minimum for the children and not bothering at all about any adults—and then what happens? Well, about four days before Christmas old Aunt Sophronia who lives alone—"So gloomy for her, my dear!"—is remembered. "Just get something quite inexpensive to show her we remember her, a little bottle of perfume perhaps." Then too there are the half dozen god-children who should all have pen knives or charm bracelets according to sex. Don't for heaven's sake forget the charwoman or she may stop coming, and get those tips in neat envelopes for the baker, the postman, and above all the garbage man, who comes when he likes and has a nasty habit of tossing the one sound can back into the middle of the driveway where it will inevitably be bashed unless you dart out like a swallow and rescue it.

The easy assumption that nothing need be done save for the little ones is deflating rapidly like a depressing flat. The shops look like the station at train time when you do battle your way in. The only perfume which you could decently ask Aunt Sophronia to sniff at costs all of five dollars, and the next line up you find yourself in is the one at the liquor store, for something potent is definitely needed to restore your poise. All in all a wartime Christmas in Canada looks pretty much like the pre-1939 variety. Looks I say, not feels. We can only hope that the word merry in connection with Christmas can legitimately be added in 1944.

If you have been clever at raisin hunting you will be having mince pies which may not have quite all the things in them that they used to have but will be pretty good. One of the troubles about raisins is that they are a popular substitute for chocolate bars, and they vanish in large handfuls unless padlocked. Commercially made mince meat is pretty good and has been seen on the shelves quite often lately, and of course it is a time saver. Here are a few Christmas recipes for those with the spirits and the ingredients to make their own.

Mincemeat

2 cups of raisins
½ cup of chopped suet
½ cup of sugar
¼ cup of sliced peel
2 cups of chopped apples
1½ teaspoonfuls of mixed cinnamon, cloves and allspice
3 tablespoons of orange juice

Mix all the ingredients together and cook in individual shells.

A piece of fruit cake is a pretty useful thing to have to offer any visitors but, though you may like reading over those lush recipes which call for eggs by the dozen and butter by the pound and nearly every spice under the sun, reading is as far as most of us will get this year. Still fruitcake should be dark to look rich so why not try this gingerbread with fruit in it?

Fruit Cake

1 cup of molasses
⅓ cup of shortening
½ cup of milk
½ cup of sugar
2¾ cups of flour
1 egg
½ cup of raisins
1½ teaspoons of baking soda
1 teaspoon of ginger
½ teaspoon of cinnamon
¼ teaspoon of cloves
¼ cup of candied peel

Cream the shortening and add the sugar and then the molasses and the egg, unbeaten. Sift in the flour, baking soda, ginger and spices alternately with the milk. Flour the raisins and peel and stir them in. Bake slowly for forty-five minutes to an hour in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Cookies

⅓ cup of shortening
½ cup of sugar
1½ cup of rolled oats
½ cup of flour
¼ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of baking soda
¼ cup of water

Cream the shortening and add the sugar, then stir in the rolled oats and sift in the flour, salt, and baking soda. Stir in the water alternately with the dry ingredients. Roll out to about the thickness of an eighth of an inch and cut in rounds. Bake on greased cookie sheets in an oven at about 375 for ten to fifteen minutes.

Perhaps your family simply loves carrots. If so they are slightly unnatural but it must make housekeeping a good deal easier. However—even if they shiver at sight of a carrot they will probably eat this pudding without suspecting the presence of one single little root vegetable.

Carrot Pudding

1½ cups of raw carrots either grated or chopped finely
½ cup of shortening
⅓ cup of sugar
1 egg
1½ cups of flour
¾ cup of raisins and currants
1 tablespoon of sliced rind
1 to 2 tablespoons of milk
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of baking powder
¼ teaspoon of nutmeg
¼ teaspoon of cinnamon

Cream the shortening and add the sugar. Then stir in the egg and add the currants and raisins and carrots and sliced rind. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Steam for an hour in a mould and then bake for half an hour in a moderate oven.

Marketing a la Mode

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

THE chain grocery store—often referred to as the housewife's club—is not always the merry, congenial meeting place it used to be. Employees and customers alike too often wear the slightly wild expressions of those continually subjected to the more frustrating aspects of shopping in wartime.

True, people still exchange breathless confidences in the middle of the potatoes; the nursery school touch is preserved by the presence of infants tottering about pulling things off the shelves; pet life is much in evidence as dogs stray off their leashes and under the meat counter; but about the whole scene there is the suggestion of nightmare.

Saturdays, of course, are the worst.

Store Etiquette

I find that no matter what hour you arrive you invariably come through the door along with several large hunks of meat carried jauntily on the shoulders of energetic-looking men in white coats and slaughterhouse expressions (kind, but fatal).

Naturally everyone else in the district is shopping at this particular moment in this particular store but an old hand at shopping evolves a sort of bulldozer technique and using her basket as a buffer, plows her way through the crowds in the direction of the vegetables.

It is much simpler to buy things priced by the bunch than the pound as the latter have to be weighed, and the business of getting your cabbage, the scales and the vegetable man's assistant in the same place at the same time is tricky. The regular vegetable man has always just gone into the army or been married or had measles. Small boys from the lower high school grades pinch hit for him and one is faced with the complicated problem of helping them arrive at the cost of one cabbage weighing three and three quarter pounds, priced at two pounds for fifteen cents.

If you are the type that always prefers the bottom orange (or the middle postage stamp) it is well not to shop for the former during the crowded times of the day. An avalanche of oranges will not endear you to the personnel of the store and it is always embarrassing having to retrieve the darn things from under the other customers' feet, the wheels of baby carriages, the haunches of watch dogs and the disapproving eye of the manager.

The next problem is the meat.

Determined looking housewives with varicose veins stand three and four deep all the way from the filet mignon at one end of the counter to the mock veal loaf at the other. We had a lady butcher in our store for a few days. She never did any of the heavier chopping but was allowed the freedom of the smaller cuts. The sight of her red, lacquered finger nails playing about in the round steak minced was too much for me—and evidently the management—because our meat department is again strictly stag (not, unfortunately, venison).

There is always a good deal of confusion re ration books. (One dear old lady was found trying her best to put her coffee coupon in the coffee grinding machine!) It is as well not to offer the butcher 1) your beer and wine quota, 2) your hard liquor permit, 3) your driver's licence. He is apt either to keep them, or hand them back in an injured sort of way and refuse to give you any meat. Coupon change is settled with a couple of sausages, a thin chop, half a brace of kidney or a soupçon of liver. The accumulation of such odds and ends leaves one in the almost perpetual state of eating a mixed grill.

Divided Mentally

Unlike the pre-ration days, marmalades and jams now gleam invitingly from the shelves but here again further arithmetical problems arise. The mental division of the number of ounces in a quart jar by the number of D coupons due in your ration book, less that extra amount of sugar you must keep for the cranberry jelly, calls for more skill and knowledge of the metric system than this housewife can muster.

Having collected all one's purchases it is then necessary to line up for the dismal business of paying for them. However, deft little cashiers make the extraction of money and coupons as quick and painless as possible.

Contrivances for carrying the groceries home range all the way from the string bag to the clothesbasket on wheels. The latter is an impressive affair of raw-looking wicker and wood with a squeak all its own. Finally, loaded like a pack mule one escapes through the doors, leaving behind the squalling of babies, the admonishments of harried parents, the howling of puppies, the banging of cash registers, the cries of bargain hunters in full chase and the sad cracked voice of the manager whose refrain—repeated a thousand times—is, naturally, 'Yes, we have no bananas!'

Have a Coca-Cola = Merry Christmas

...or how Canadians spread the holiday spirit overseas

Your Canadian fighting man loves his lighter moments. Quick to smile, quick to enter the fun, he takes his home ways with him where he goes... makes friends easily. *Have a "Coke"*, he says to stranger or friend, and he spreads the spirit of good will throughout the year. And throughout the world Coca-Cola stands for *the pause that refreshes*,—has become the high-sign of the friendly-hearted.

* * *

Our fighting men are delighted to meet up with Coca-Cola many places overseas. Coca-Cola has been a globe-trotter "since way back when". Even with war, Coca-Cola today is being bottled right on the spot in over 35 empire, allied and neutral nations.

It's natural for popular names to acquire friendly abbreviations. That's why you hear Coca-Cola called "Coke".

Coca-Cola -the global high-sign

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

CONCERNING FOOD

The Bride as a Hostess

BY IRENE PARROTT

A GIRL so recently wed that she still forgets to answer to the name of Mrs. has no interest in old-wives' tales of how to keep her man. But while rice still lurks in the pockets of her going-away suit she can be thinking about measuring up in her new role.

In the mind of a man the idea of "homemaker" is intrinsically linked with the idea of sweetheart and wife. A clever girl does not deny this basic masculine truth even in a world at war. What if housekeeping is rudimentary, settling-down delayed? What if she has to agree to put off "getting our things together" until Johnny comes marching home? Homemaking is something which the 1943 war brides should not altogether miss.

No matter how sketchy their domicile, a brand new husband hopes that a brand new wife will prove to be his deft and charming hostess. Hospitality is part of marriage. Giving parties together helps make any place — tiny flat, cramped service quarters, or a furnished room near camp—a home. When bride and bridegroom become host and hostess, the most informal parties assume a measure of importance.

The principles of hospitality are constant and part of every couple's marriage portion. Number of rooms, plethora of gifts, complete service for eight? Their absence or presence have nothing very decisive to do with sharing a new kind of life with friends. Just how a couple express hospitality depends more upon their new married personality than upon their immediate set-up. The place where they live is home. The important thing, the thing that counts with guests and hosts, is that two charming people are kindling home fires, fires which old acquaintances and new ones will make burn the brighter.

Importance of the Host

But as always theory and practice must dovetail. It is important that these first parties come off well. It is really upon them that a girl begins to build her lasting reputation as a hostess. The fact that, for the first time, she has a host to consider as well as guests is worth thinking about. *He* is subtly the guest of honor even while he is co-maker of this hospitality. He will like it better if he knows about the party as soon as she does. As a bachelor, he may have liked surprise parties but as a benedict, however newly varnished, he will like to share in plots and plans. Inevitably he will want to help, but he should not be so showered with duties that he will confuse hosting with K.P.

The wise newly-wed hostess does not solo at her parties. She adopts and then perfects an air of intimate conspiracy with her partner in the enterprise, making him feel from the very first "we are in this together." She does not flirt, even for old times' sake, with ex-beaux who appear in the guise of extra men. She does not clutter her first parties with people to whom her husband will have to make an effort to be nice. She remembers from start to finish that these are partner-parties. So with a spouse agreeable to a party beforehand, a girl will use all her tact and pretty ways to keep him so.

He will want his hostess to look as pretty as she acts. Entertaining dresses for the young Mrs. are fun to wear too. They should be as practical to work in as they are lovely to look at, simple to get into as they are effective. They must be easy to move about in — for the wartime hostess is no sit-by-the-fire.

Party food? Oh, let's forget it. Why not rather feature the dish your man is crazy about — unless, of course, it's steak. Indeed the wartime novice hostess may prefer to skip dinner parties as such, and concentrate upon something like, but even more informal than, a buffet. Some of the things that used to be reserved for midnight suppers go very festively these days. Rarebits, egg dishes, waffles and bacon—what used to be a snack a few years ago is a party now. Remember the Creole specialty, Jambalaya?

Jambalaya

1 tablespoon drippings
4 cups water
1½ cups fresh or canned tomatoes
¾ pound diced ham
1 cup canned or peeled raw shrimps
1 onion, chopped fine
1 green pepper, chopped
1 clove garlic
1 tablespoon minced parsley
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon red pepper
¼ teaspoon thyme
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
4-5 drops Tabasco sauce
1 cup uncooked rice

Melt the drippings in saucepan. Add remaining ingredients, and simmer 20 minutes or until rice is tender. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking. Approximate yield: 6 portions.

A hostess sacrifices a good many subtle chances for renown if she sticks to the expected menus which anyone can plan and execute. Then, too, if she worries before and after the party about the cost per capita she will likely be far less serene during the festivities.

When planning dinners in the home, keep in mind the kind of food you know that men like rather than what Amy Jennings served last week. Your partner will deem you a hostess beyond compare if you keep almost within your budget.

If there is something special which you make to the king's taste, why not establish it as an institution at your house? Having a "secret recipe" or a *specialité de la maison* puts you one up on rivals who muddle through a menu index each time they have invited guests.

The official and unofficial list of things for which our fighting men are fighting grows by the day. Still it seems fair to add, as a big if unnumbered freedom, the joyful right of entertaining one's friends one's own way in one's own home. Certain it is that the man who finds a few months of sweet domesticity woven into the immediate pattern of his uncertain life will come home with a taste for "more of the same." So the bride of this year will not think of her first parties as the ways and means of repaying incurred social obligations or as rungs on the social ladder, but as a sure way to "warm her new home"—the home of which her husband will be dreaming, for which he may fight, to which he will return. Homemaking has less decoration and architecture these days than it did, but retains the intangible values which never get shabby or go out of fashion.

WITH TEA RATIONED,

the wise woman remembers it's not just "leaves" she's buying . . . but fragrance, flavor, satisfaction. There's more of all three in the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, all you have to do is ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

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TENDER LEAF TEA
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At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

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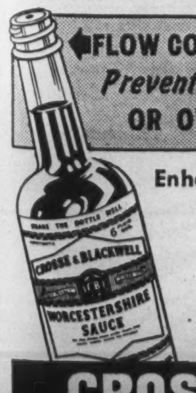

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PROTECT PRICELESS OLD FAMILY RECIPES WITH MAGIC

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
1 LB.
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

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IT'S ALWAYS DEPENDABLE!

Six Ways to Stretch your Coffee Ration

1 Buy coffee for flavor . . . super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!
2 Always keep coffee in an air-tight container.
3 Measure coffee and water accurately.
4 Keep coffee-pot scoured clean.
5 Make no more than exact amount needed.
6 Serve coffee soon after it's made.

CHASE & SANBORN Coffee brings you the choice coffees of the world. Compare it ounce for ounce—spoonful for spoonful. It's super-rich! These days, when plenty of flavor is extra-important, get Chase & Sanborn Coffee. Quality coffee goes further.

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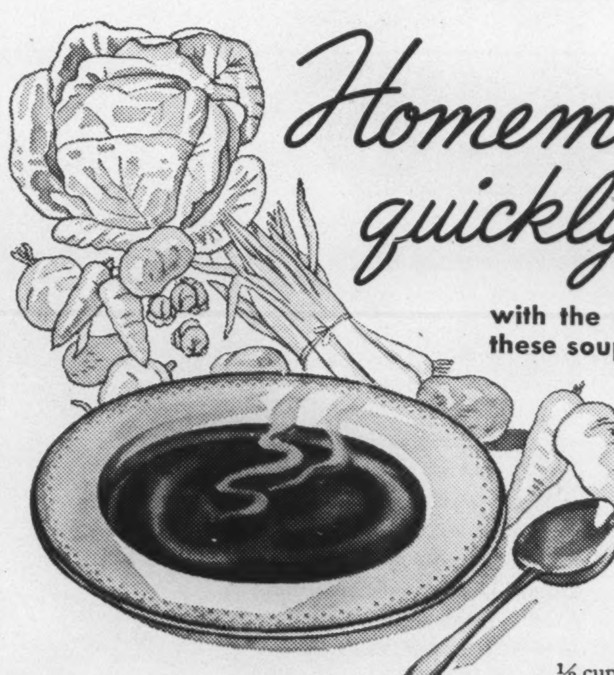
Homemade soups quickly . . . easily

with the good beef flavour of OXO these soups are a meal in themselves



ONION SOUP
(Serves 6)
2 large onions—(chopped or sliced)
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
8 cups water
2 "OXO" Cubes or 2 tsp. Fluid OXO
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
6 slices dry bread
½ cup grated chees

Brown onions in fat. Add flour and water, OXO and seasoning. Cook thoroughly. Place each slice of bread in individual soup dish, sprinkle with cheese—then pour soup.

RICE AND CELERY SOUP
(Serves 6)
½ cup celery
1 cup celery tops
¼ cup rice
½ onion
3½ cups boiling water
2 teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 "OXO" Cubes or 2 tsp. Fluid OXO dissolved in 3½ cups hot milk
1 tablespoon butter

Cut celery into small pieces, add celery tops chopped fine. Wash rice—add boiling water and cook rice, celery, onion and seasonings, thoroughly—approximately ½ hour. Add OXO and hot milk mixture and butter. Serve hot.

"OXO" IS "OXO" WHETHER IN CUBES OR FLUID
5½ oz. bottle equals 20 OXO cubes
11 oz. bottle equals 40 OXO cubes

OXO

393

Those Who Celebrate Christmas In Exile

Here's how the armies of fighting refugees will celebrate the Christmas holidays — perhaps their last away from home.

BY G. PATRICK THOMPSON

OVER Hitlerite Europe the blood-red shadow of the crooked cross falls across the Christian cross; this will be a tragic Christmas for the peoples under the shadow — lightened only by the hope and belief that the next one will be celebrated in the splendor of freedom.

No Midnight Mass (the German curfew doesn't lift for Christmas), few Christmas trees, fewer presents; what little meat there is will be reserved for *Herrenvolk,* quislings and the privileged.

But every one of the overrun nations has a force of fighting men in Britain, and they will enjoy a free if not a fat Christmas. Friends and allies have been helping the various Christmas Committees by providing gifts and foodstuffs, although the larder is limited.

Talking lately to some European fighting men, I realized that, though they appreciate the hospitality, this Christmas in Britain can be only a substitute for them.

"When I think of Christmas I think of our family supper after Mass," said a man who came from a manor of provincial France. This French officer remembered his last Christmas in uninvaded France as though it were yesterday. With his family, he kept the Christmas Eve fast, and talked around a blazing log fire until the church bell called the faithful to Mass.

Back home again, rubbing cold hands, hungry as hunters, they gathered, over 20 strong, round the great table agleam with cut crystal and the family silver, and started in on a turkey supper of eight courses, beginning with soup, crayfish and trout, and ending with the famous wine-saturated hot brioche.

Christmas Underground

The Fighting French in England will have to substitute beer for wine, but most will still enjoy a Christmas of abundance and luxury compared to what they have known since 1939. For instance, during the first Christmas of the war it rained in France. In a section of the Maginot Line, buried deep under the earth near the Saar region, a very tall officer spoke consolingly to his men. The Line was leaking. The steel-and-concrete fortress, the tomb of France, was cold and miserable. The very tall officer, whose name was Charles de Gaulle, could offer his men only one Christmas present. A generous commissariat had served out an extra ration of bully beef for Christmas in the Maginot Line.

The wartime Christmas hits the Belgians hard, for normally the Belgian is Europe's best-fed man, and the peasant eats better than the middle classes of other countries. He would sit down to a feast of a dozen courses, with hare, goose and baby veal as the main dishes.

And now? A Belgian who escaped and got to Britain this autumn told me that his last Christmas was bad enough, but this time the Belgian Christmas will be terrible. No presents, little food, no wine.

The Dutch soldier, airman and sailor in England start thinking about Christmas on December 5. On that day, the start of the Festive Season which runs on into the New Year in Holland, Sint Niklaas arrives from overseas, and the mayors of towns and villages turn out officially to welcome him. In the evening the kids stuff their little boots and shoes with hay for the Sint Niklaas's trusty white horse.

The Germans don't like the good saint. They double guards and walk in couples on the night of December 5. For the last time Sint Niklaas pushed a number of German soldiers into the canals. At least, that's where they were found next morning.

Sint Niklaas's gifts aren't what they were. Parents explain that the Germans have held up the good saint on his tour of the roofs and stolen his best gifts, as they steal the best of everything in Holland, including the fat geese, which are the Dutchman's favorite Christmas dish.

A Norwegian described for me his last normal Christmas dinner, a big family affair attended by a brother and uncle who specially crossed from America (not an uncommon thing): First came a porridge of sour cream, then a huge smoke-cured ham and stacks of pickled hog's-feet, cold mackerel, eel and smoked cod; and then the main dishes, roast ribs of pork, leg of mutton, collar of beef.

Another Norwegian I talked to told me about his last Christmas dinner—in a submarine. They surfaced at midnight to eat their Christmas Eve supper — salt cod, coffee, slab chocolate—with a sauce of fresh air. They dispensed with carols—the sea carries sound—but the skipper said a short prayer.

Czech Repast

The Czechs talked to me about Christmas with the zest of men describing a lost love. They spoke of the Christmas Eve carp until my mouth watered as I smelled it roasting in its fat, and of their famous boar's-head, festooned with strings of fresh pork sausages, until I grew hungry for that pungent meat. I crunched in imagination the gingerbread of their Christmas-season fairs, and could hear the laughter of the Czech girls at their Christmas parties as they tossed the apple peel over slim shoulders to see if it fell in the shape of a letter, the initial of the husband-to-come.

In their London and Scottish lodgings the British wives of Polish soldiers will be moving the main celebration back from Christmas Day to Christmas Eve, for that's the Polish way of celebrating Christmas. If Mrs. Pole makes some honey Christmas biscuits and fixes a fruit salad, and, as the first star winks in the sky, serves the meal on a white cloth laid over a thin layer of hay (symbolic of the Bethlehem manger lining), Mr. Pole will bless her for providing a Christmas Eve dinner which reminds him of home.

He will promise her a more sumptuous feast in a postwar Poland, 12 courses, to commemorate the 12 Apostles.

Under the blue skies of Greece, the people starve. The food situation there is the worst in Europe. "We Orthodox Greek Christians used to fast for forty days before Christmas," one told me. "It seemed hard. But the pre-war Christmas fast was full feeding compared to what our people are now eating in Greece."

On New Year's Eve, six days after the big Christmas feast, came St. Basil, the Greek Santa Claus. The good saint won't be visiting Greeks in their invaded maritime kingdom this time. The Four Horsemen, grim, grisly, unleashed by swastika ghouls, have chased him away, along with all the other good things which go to make a heart-warming Yuletide in old Europe.

But some day soon, Christmas will come again. . .

Quickly! . . . a lovely softener for your summer-dried skin

Dorothy Gray

SPECIAL DRY-SKIN LOTION

POURS out like thick peach-coloured cream — Dorothy Gray Special Dry-Skin Lotion is a skin-softener and powder base in one. Softens dry, tanned, neglected skin all the time it's making you look prettier! Helps turn a hoydenish complexion into a heavenly smooth one. Powder goes on like a charm . . . clings evenly, beautifully. Smooths rough, flaky skin on back, legs, arms dried by suntan. $1.15

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So fine-textured, it fluffs on smoothly, clingingly . . . doesn't look powdery even on flaky-dry skin. A very *special* powder, it contains no ingredients generally suspected of arousing allergies. In lovely skin-tone shades. Try *South American* to warm up a fading suntan. $1.25

Other shades: *Special Blend, Glo Rachel, Natural.*

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!

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Dorothy Gray . . American design of Beauty

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TORONTO NEW YORK LONDON

THE DRESSING TABLE

To Be Signed, Sealed And Delivered

BY ISABEL MORGAN

AS WE COME panting into the last furious stretch that takes us to the goal—Christmas Day with the gift situation under control—there's comfort to be had in the thought that the stocks on the toiletry counters seem to be standing up well under the onslaughts of those who were cannier—and on hand earlier to do their shopping—than the rest of us.

Cosmetics and toiletries rank high as gifts for they have the happy faculty of combining the practical with the glamorous. Give the girl in uniform a make-up kit because it is an easy way for her to keep her possessions together . . . . or perfume to wear in her hours off duty. A bath set, complete with powder, cologne and soap will become a cherished possession of the girl at college. The teen-ager likes manicure kits, or those filled with the simple preparations she needs to care for her young skin — not forgetting make-up, too. The lad who is just beginning to borrow his father's shaving outfit will be highly complimented at receiving one of his own.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer, working hand-in-glove with Santa Claus, has an exciting array of nice things to bring a glint to the eye on Christmas morning. You might choose from her selection of three flowery fragrances—Tuliptime, gay perfume of spring-in-bloom; Pink Clover, fresh as a breeze over clover fields; Honeysuckle, sweet as the flower itself. All are charmingly arranged in gift packages. Tuliptime adds a luxurious note to the bath with cologne, bath powder, talc. Pink Clover offers perfume, toilet water, and all the bath niceties including soap. Or, for the woman who puts her faith and trust in Ayer cosmetics to keep her skin glowing and fresh, Luxuria cream and face powder will prove the handsomest of gifts.

Pinaud, "makers of fine toiletries since 1810", is prepared to do its usual handsome things for the man of the house with a large number of gift sets. These are cannily arranged with all the things he needs at hand as he stands before the mirror and prepares to wield his razor. One of the most complete sets includes Lilac Vegetal, talc for men, shaving cream and soap.

Whether she wears a uniform or mufti, perfume rates high in her affections. Chanel perfumes, made from genuine pre-war concentrates imported into this Continent prior to the fall of France, come in four wonderful fragrances — No. 5, No. 22, Gardenia and Cuir de Russie — all capable of quickening the heartbeat.

To Snow . . . or Not to Snow!

FEATHER down, soft deep snow
  Feather down . . . I implore you!
The part of me that's Poet
Simply *adores* you!
The part of me that's "working girl"
Equally abhors you!

Snow is like maribou
Filigree-ing trees;
But waiting for street cars. . .
It's wet ankles
    and
  Knees!

MONA GOULD.

Oils and essences from pre-invasion France are blended into a special sort of perfume magic by Dorel here in Canada—Montreal to be specific — from which one may choose Audace, Horizon or Comete. There is the "Trio" assortment box for variety which contains a one-dram bottle of each of these perfumes. Cologne for a faint fragrance on the skin, perfume for evening glamor, are found together in a combination box containing a half ounce of perfume and 2¼ ounces of cologne. In any of the three fragrances mentioned above.

Powderpuffs Scarce

Save those powderpuffs! Wash and re-use them over and over again, to make them last and last and last, for the available supply of powderpuffs is becoming exhausted and new supplies of materials are inadequate to meet the growing current demands.

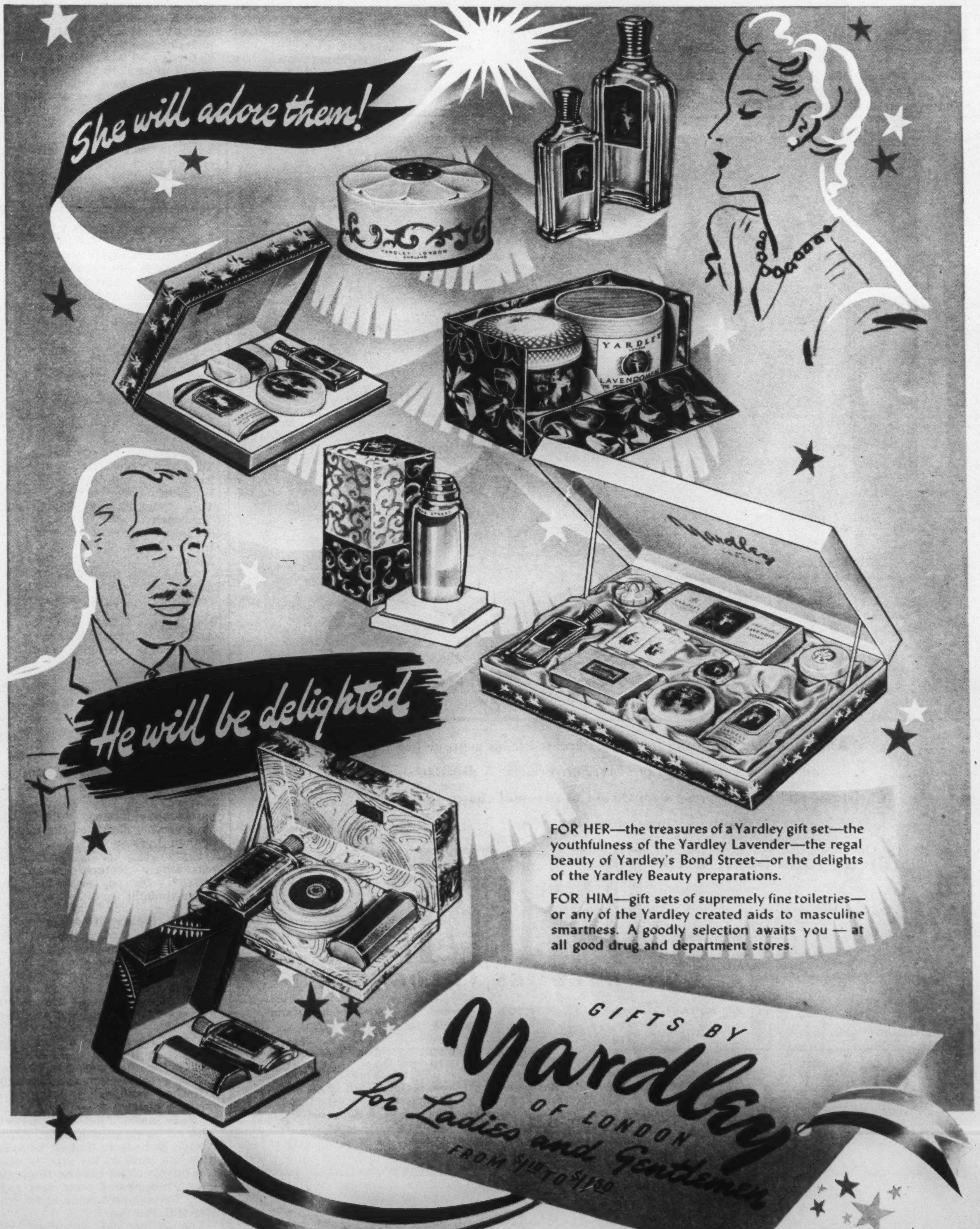
Here are some suggestions to extend the life of puffs:

Keep the puff in a tightly sealed compact or box when not in use, to prevent contamination from the dust particles in the air or dirt from other sources.

Don't use a puff to apply powder until you've cleansed the skin. Preferably this should be a thorough clean-up with cleansing cream, etc., in preparation for a completely fresh make-up. If this isn't feasible, then at least wipe your face with a tissue to remove surface dust before powdering.

Wash powderpuffs in lukewarm water with mild soap, slosh them around in the lather, and squeeze them in and out till they are freshly colored as new. Rinse in clean water and pat into shape to dry thoroughly before using.

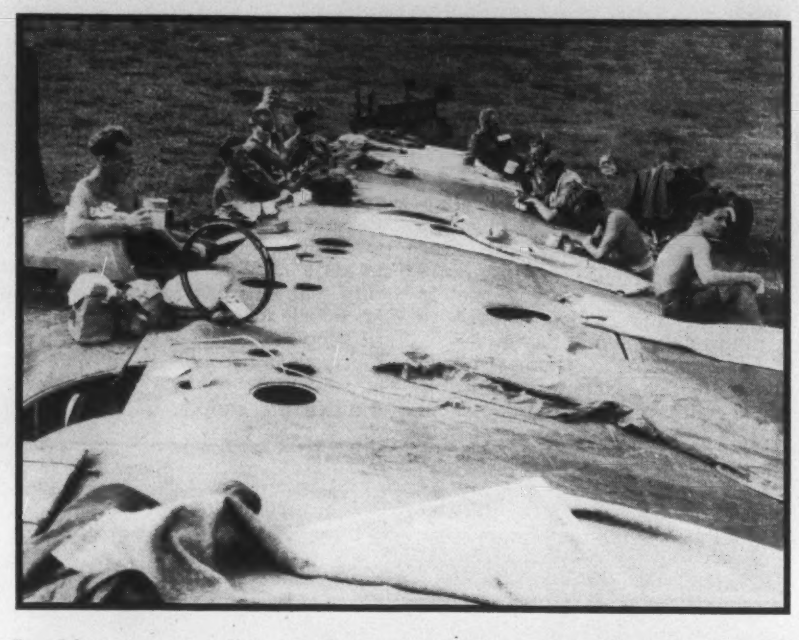
It is important to make the present supply last as long as possible because today more women workers in business and industry rely on powder to enhance their appearance, protect their faces from harmful dust, and prevent chafing. The powderpuff is the only satisfactory means by which the powder can be applied quickly and economically. Because of other current demands for the cotton yarn needed to make the puffs, manufacturers have been searching for other materials. But to date they have found no substitute that will provide as satisfactory an article at a comparable price. Until such a substitute is found or until more yarn becomes available, women should co-operate by conserving the existing supply.



FOR HER—the treasures of a Yardley gift set—the youthfulness of the Yardley Lavender—the regal beauty of Yardley's Bond Street—or the delights of the Yardley Beauty preparations.

FOR HIM—gift sets of supremely fine toiletries—or any of the Yardley created aids to masculine smartness. A goodly selection awaits you — at all good drug and department stores.

THE OTHER PAGE



Breakfast tea or coffee, as the case may be, starts the day right for these British anti-aircraft gunners seen here taking breakfast on the wing of a wrecked German bomber at a captured airfield near Naples.

The Purple Cat

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

YOU wouldn't have thought, to look at him, that Herbert Parker was an unusual man. But then, nobody ever did look at him. He was a little man, rather plump, of indeterminate coloring and uncertain age (except that it was somewhere over forty). His eyes were possibly pale blue, or perhaps light grey—it really didn't matter which, as he wore spectacles. The only thing about him that could be called uncommon was, that he was generally cheerful. The corners of his mouth turned up where the corners of many mouths turn down. And even this was largely wasted, as nobody noticed it.

Herbert Parker did not realize that he was insignificant. Certainly he knew he cut no figure in the great world: but that was immaterial, for he only half-believed in it anyway. He was vaguely aware that lifted above the ordinary surface of life there was a great shadow-stage on which exalted puppets played their parts and arranged the affairs of nations; but it never seemed very real to him. His own world was quite small, and lay mostly between his house and the shop. He had sold yard-goods over the counter for twenty-six years, and didn't dislike the job. Being the oldest employee at Swann's gave him a certain standing. The younger men were casual behind his back, but they treated him with deference to his face. He liked it, though he was well aware that it wasn't more than skin-deep.

His wife was a fair little woman, nearly as pretty now as on the day he married her. She had a placid temper, and excellent gifts as a cook. Above all, she had too much good sense to think him wonderful, and enough good taste to like him as he was. Sometimes they thought they regretted they had no children; but that was their only grief, and it was partly imagination. Children would have grossly disrupted the tidy tenor of their lives.

Herbert Parker, in fact, was an exceedingly fortunate man. But gifted? Oh no, even he himself never thought that.

UNTIL the day it happened.

Dinner was over; Herbert Parker had his slippers and his wife her knitting; the radio was on, and had just finished discoursing a thriller about a scientist who discovered the secret of how to make life, and used it in several improper but fascinating ways.

Mrs. Parker drew a long breath, and began to turn the heel of her sock. "Exciting, wasn't it, Herbert?" she observed. "But so improbable."

Herbert was busy wadding tobacco into the bowl of his pipe.

"You know," he said seriously, "there'd be something to it. Suppose I could just say to that—" he pointed with the stem of his pipe to one of two purple china cats on the mantelpiece—"Suppose I could just say to that, 'I wish you'd come alive', and—Merciful Heavens!!!"

The china cat stretched itself, yawning a dainty pink yawn: then it leapt softly down off the mantelpiece.

"Meow," it said, advancing on Mrs. Parker, and using the half-cajoling, half-commanding tone of a cat who knows what it wants and how to get it.

"NO!" shrieked Mrs. Parker—"It *has!* You *did it!*"

Herbert Parker was very pale.

"But it can't be," he said—

TO A DEAR LADY

WHEN you and I were poor,
Poor, but in paradise,
His year-old smile was yours,
Holding, as in a vise,
My heart.
—The chin held down, the glance, half-shy,
From bits of summer sky,
The gentle sigh.
And then you fled to fields of asphodel.
And he—
Your priceless legacy to me.

Then as he grew
I saw, repeated every day,
Your airs, your little gestures
In his work and play.
I heard
Your laughter and your dear, remembered voice.
So, in my sorrow, I could still rejoice
In the lady of my choice.
Yet he was manly in his thought and deed.
As you had taught,
Sternly he wrought—and fought.

Now I am old,
And passing rich, they say.
But a bleak poverty is mine,
Day after gloomy day.
At sea
The roaring bombs come down,
His brave corvette, named from our native town,
Fated to split and drown.
Now you, and he,
Are but a memory to me.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

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½ oz.	6.00	½ oz.	5.00	½ oz.	5.00
Dram	1.25	Dram	1.10	Dram	1.10

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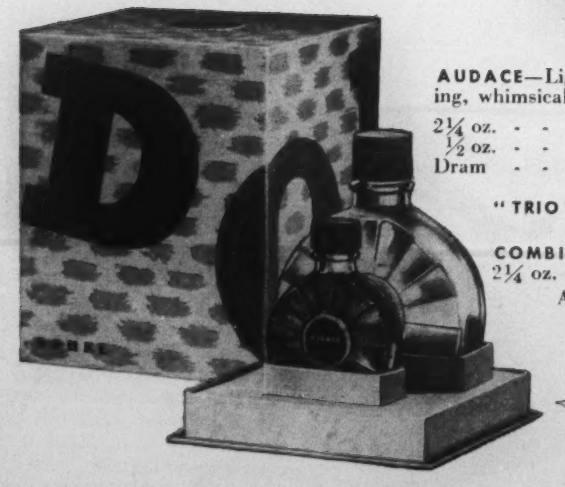

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"There's some mistake. Look, I'll try it again." He pointed to the stuffed toy dog that served as a door-stop. "I wish you'd come alive," he said. The stuffed toy dog remained a stuffed toy dog. "You see," said Mr. Parker triumphantly. "It didn't work."

"Maybe it only works on cats," said Mrs. Parker. "Anyway, it's worked on this one."

There were some moments of what would have been frozen silence but for the cat, who had evidently begun life on an empty stomach, a mistake it was determined to rectify. Mrs. Parker got up mechanically and brought it a saucer of milk.

"Well!" she said, sitting down heavily. *"Well!"*

"What are we to do, Emma?" said Mr. Parker.

"The less *you* do, the better," said his wife, with the first trace of bitterness he had observed in her in twenty-six years. "Unless," she amended hopefully—"unless you can change it back?"

"I could try," said Mr. Parker dubiously. The cat had finished its milk and was deep in meditation. He attempted to fix it with his eye.

"I wish you'd change back," he said. The cat ignored him.

"Become china again!" said Mr. Parker. The cat only replied by a glance of paralyzing contempt.

"I'm afraid it's no use, my dear," said Mr. Parker feebly. He looked so unhappy, and indeed so cowed, that his wife's soft heart melted, and she jumped up and threw her arms around his neck.

"Never mind, Herbert," she said. "Why, it was wonderful of you! simply wonderful! But don't do it again," she added hastily. "And whatever are we to do with a cat—and a *purple* cat!"

It was indeed unfortunate, but there was nothing they could do about the cat. They hadn't the heart to poison it, and they dared not attract attention to it by trying to give it away. So they endeavored to get fond of it—a hopeless task, for its disdain was seldom softened by condescension.

The cat rapidly became the bane of their lives. It was always either on the hearth-rug or the door-step. If they stayed in, it kept them company. If they went out, it waited up for them. It picked the most comfortable chair in the house and tolerated no trespass. It sampled all their menus and disapproved. It kept them under an ice-green surveillance that perceived them to be contemptible and never for an instant let them forget it.

Mrs. Parker was the first to crack under the strain. One evening as they were all three sitting together in what had once been a cosy little living-room, she broke into so wild a fit of sobbing that Mr. Parker was terrified, and even the cat looked temporarily discomposed.

"I—I can't—can't stand it!" wept Mrs. Parker. "I just—can't—stand it! Oh Herbert, whatever are we to do?"

Herbert was white to the lips, but he did not hesitate. "My dear," he said. "There's only one thing we can do. We must move!"

"Move?" quavered Mrs. Parker. It was a harrowing thought. They had put so much of their lives into the little house: it was exactly the way they liked it: no other house in the world would ever suit them so well. But it was their one chance of getting rid of the cat.

They moved.

They chose a house on the other side of the town—ten miles away—and packed in fear and trembling lest the cat should reverse the normal habit of cats and decide to accompany them. The cat, perfectly aware of what was in the wind and obviously despising them for it, kept them on tenterhooks up to the last minute by appearing not to have made up its mind. As they prepared to drive off, it stalked up to the open door of the taxi and favored them with a last baleful stare.

"Well, dye my whiskers green and call me Spinach!" said the taxi-driver, man of free-and-easy speech—"Do you see what *I* see?—A cat!—a *purple* cat!"

"Oh, that's just a trick of the light," said Mr. Parker hastily. Remembering the cat's disposition, he leaned forward and spoke in tones of blandishment.

"Pretty puss," he said tenderly—"Here, pussy! here, pussy!"

It worked. The cat hoisted an indignant tail, turned its back and strolled superciliously around the corner of the house.

"Want me to catch him for you?" suggested the taxi-driver helpfully.

Mr. Parker repressed a shudder. "No," he said. "No, that wouldn't be kind. We'll just have to do without him—I hope," he added under his breath.

"I think—" murmured Mrs. Parker—"I really think I'll die happy if we never see that cat again."

THEY never did.

The new house had not quite the charm of the old, but it did well enough, especially after Mrs. Parker had spread a rose rug on the green floor and hung up rose-patterned curtains.

"There, Herbert," she said—"It looks quite nice, doesn't it?—nice and cheerful."

Mr. Parker, his pipe in his hand, was surveying the mantelpiece, where among other ornaments reposed the surviving purple china cat.

"You know," he said dreamily, "I'll never understand how it happened. All I did was point—like this—and say, 'I wish you'd come alive' and—Oh dear! Oh dear, dear me!"

The cat stretched itself, yawning a dainty pink yawn: then it leapt lightly down off the mantelpiece.

The whole edifice of the Parkers' happy marriage hung tottering in the balance. Mr. Parker stood petrified. He dared not move: he dared not look at Mrs. Parker. Trembling within, he waited for her to speak the words that would disjoin them forever. There was a long, long silence, broken only by the cat.

Then he felt two soft arms steal gently about his neck.

"Never mind, Herbert," said Mrs. Parker, "Don't look like that, dear: you didn't mean to do it. Besides—" she swallowed twice and lied gallantly—"You know, really I was beginning to get quite fond of that cat: I'd have missed it!"

The cat viewed them with contempt; but no one was looking at the cat: the Parkers had eyes only for each other.

SPHINX

LEW is home on a moderate leave,
    Home with a curious, deadpan face;
Tells us nothing from morn till eve,
    While he wanders about the place.

Speaks of Halifax, old and grey,
    Speaks of the train-ride, short of grub,
Speaks of fog which besmears the day,
    Speaks of meals at the Navy Club.

Never mentions his kind of toil,
    Blueprint, draft, or construction-lay,
Merely distributes the good old oil
    How our letters have eased his stay.

Warships? Never has heard of one.
    Troops? He has never seen a man.
Speaks of movies when work is done,
    Shuts his trap according to plan.

Though we itch for some decent tale
    How he labors to baffle Jerry,
He is an unobliging male,
    Though he is pleasant, even merry.

And do we worry? No, we do not.
    He's an engineer, and a patriot.

J. E. MIDDLETON.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 11, 1943

Science Fights on 1000 Fronts: Earth, Sea, Air

Nazi bombers hug their airdromes and rail transportation takes a beating when R.A.F. intruder planes sweep over France carrying out attacks on enemy communications, shipping, harbours and airfields. Planes lurk over the continent night after night, waiting to ambush Nazi fliers returning home, and many a German bomber is brought down by the rapid-firing 20 mm Hispano cannon-guns which are the main armament of British Spitfires, Mosquitos, Typhoons and Beaufighters. Thousands of Hispano cannon-guns are turned out weekly in this factory in the English Midlands. The photograph shows a corner of the assembly shop where guns are checked over before undergoing a firing test (below) in a 200 yard tunnel.

Pin-point accuracy of fire makes these guns the terror of the Luftwaffe. A check of the test shoot shows nine bulls and one inner out of ten shots.

BY CLAUDE L. FISHER

In a year's battle between production and destruction, starting with thirteen sheep on one side and a single moth on the other, what would be the outcome?

Did you ever see an "explosive" rivet that rivets itself instantaneously with absolute precision even down to the predetermined accuracy of 1/20,000 of an inch?

A photographic lens made of metal, not of glass, doubling the speed and range of the airman's camera?

Landing fields made in a hurry for aircraft by chemist's formula?

These are but a few of the many things described in this article. Science fights on 1,000 fronts.

ROME WAS not built in a day, a skyscraper cannot be erected in a month, but a landing field that will safely carry the heaviest bomber can be started and finished practically over night.

The old "pavement" method of excavation and hauling of coarse stone and crushed rock to get a foundation is too slow for an emergency and advancing landing field. Science can be patient when proving an idea but it is "rarin' to go" once the premises are established. For hurry-up fields the chemist tells the contractor to forget his excavator, stone, and crushed rock methods and simply pour copious quantities of dilute sodium silicate, barrels and barrels of it, on raw meadow land. This toughens the ground so that asphalt can be laid upon it almost immediately. This done, the chemist is there again with a new, quick-setting, tough asphalt, a layer of which dries extremely fast, almost on pouring. In the matter of a few hours even a Flying Fortress can land and take off at speeds up to 150 miles per hour without fear of a crash-up from tearing up the field or sinking into it.

The chemist is ever at work. When the soldier stopped fighting in the last war the chemist was just beginning to get into his stride. He accelerated his pace as he went along in peacetime and is putting forth an almost super-human effort in this war. This definitely is a war of science.

The gas tanks of our aircraft are now self-sealing even against bullet holes but the problem presented was not an easy one. When a bullet passes through metal it "flowers" the metal out, leaving a hole with jagged edges. Ordinary self-sealing methods were useless in such cases. The chemist found the answer in a new plastic reinforced by fiberglas, the latter a new woven fabric that will not burn. This plastic-fiberglas combination is placed between the gas tank and the metal container in which the tank rests and immediately seals any bullet hole, jagged edge or not jagged edge. No gasoline can escape. This sealing combination is fireproof, extremely light and, pound for pound, is stronger than steel.

In the last war we woefully lacked toluene to make the high explosive, TNT. We never could get enough in the last war. This war it is made synthetically by the chemist in any quantity desired. The usual source for toluene had been coke-ovens which produced about two to two and a half gallons from each ton of coal coked. Many ovens, however, were not equipped with recovery plants for the by-products and from those ovens, of course, we got no toluene. Even the United States Steel Corporation with its 25,000 "bee-hive" coke-ovens during

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THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Headaches in Reconversion

BY P. M. RICHARDS

MR. CHURCHILL and Mr. King have warned us that the European war may last a long time yet and that the heaviest fighting may be ahead. On the other hand, the recently intensified bombing of German manufacturing and control centres has so aggravated Germany's difficulties of supply that it seems the end could come very soon, before a new western front is launched. This possibility has caught public attention and lends new urgency to the recognized need of preparedness to take care of problems of reconversion to peace. These problems are great, infinitely more so than after the last war, but fortunately much valuable spade-work has been done. Governments, institutional planning bodies and industry have done much more than the public knows about. But the difficulties of retreating from a total war effort are still tremendous.

The actual reconversion of industry from war to peace operation is but a minor part of the total problem. Yet a statement by George T. Christopher, president of the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, indicates that it will make some big headaches. While Packard's problem will not apply to all industry, more or less the same conditions will have to be met by thousands of companies. Packard's problem arises from the fact that the company completely suspended the production of automobiles and devoted itself entirely to making aviation and marine motors. The factory has been equipped for that purpose and the automobile production organization and facilities no longer exist. In order to make a new "automobile start" $36 millions of government property and machinery will have to be removed from the premises, a new lay-out of the factory will have to be made, $6 millions worth of tools and dies will have to be reinstalled, and, last but not least, old skills will have to be reacquired. The organization will have to be rebuilt from the bottom up.

Removing the Old Machinery

The first and major physical problem will be that of finding a place for 57 acres of government machinery, which will have to be moved in order to re-establish the automobile production facilities. Up to now the function of government agencies has been solely that of getting organizations into the production of war materials. There has been none for the purpose of getting companies out of the war business. No means have yet been created for the acceptance, removal and storage of government property. The mere task of removing 57 acres of machinery out of the factory is a major undertaking itself. Packard is not equipped to do it. Industrial moving jobs as small as $1 million are handled by contracting organizations who specialize in the business.

Detroit is the United States' No. 1 munitions-producing city, and applying Packard's problem to Detroit as a whole, it means that in this one area hundreds of acres of machinery will have to be removed from the many factories engaged in war work in order to make room for the tools of peace-time production. No facilities are presently available for doing the job in a reasonably short time. An apparent solution is to use many of the new buildings erected for war production purposes for the storage of the machines. This, however, is not practical, because few multi-story buildings can carry a floor load of 350 pounds per square foot, which would be required for the purpose.

Canada's New Corporation

This is, of course, but one aspect of the industrial reconversion problem, just as the latter is but a part of the whole national and international task of reconstitution for peace. The problem of the ultimate disposal of this discarded war machinery is taxing the best governmental as well as business minds in Britain, Canada and the United States. It is announced that Canada will set up a new Crown company called the War Assets Corporation Ltd. to deal with the problem exemplified by Packard of Detroit and to provide the nucleus of a mechanism for the orderly disposal of the surplus material. Various agencies will be set up under it. Presumably an over-riding policy can be arrived at only in conjunction with Britain and the United States, so that the respective programs made, be made complementary instead of competitive. Preliminary consultations have already taken place. And Mr. King has already indicated that one of the objectives is "to relieve the anxieties of those who are apprehensive lest unheeded war materials, as at the end of the last war, should be liquidated suddenly and without consideration of the effect generally on the national economy and in particular on employment." The government is to establish an inter-departmental committee to decide what Crown-owned property, equipment and materials are no longer needed in the war program and can be turned over to the War Assets Corporation for disposal.

All this will be helpful to business confidence and the maintenance of balance in the national economy. While the difficulties of economic demobilization from total war are inevitably much greater than those of the last war, it is at least indicated that they are to be dealt with in a much more planned and orderly fashion.

the last war had but 10% of them equipped with recovery plants. The toluene and other by-products from the other 90% were allowed to escape to the air. This war we do not depend upon this source but produce every day more toluene synthetically from petroleum than was ever produced from all the coke-ovens of the world in any twenty-four hour period.

The chemist has come to our rescue in nitrates. During the last war we were largely dependent upon the natural nitrates of Chile. The slow freighters bearing this precious cargo necessary for nitric acid and phenol were an easy mark for submarines. Today we make our nitrogen compounds at home. We literally snatch the nitrogen out of our own air, combine it with hydrogen produced from our own river or lake water to make ammonia and from this, we produce nitric acid and phenol within our own borders. These are all necessary for ammunition and high explosives. In peacetime they will find a huge outlet for fertilizers.

The same synthetic nitrogen compounds are necessary for many plastics and by plastics also the chemist has made a further contribution to war effort in such simple things as replacing the metal tips of shoelaces with plastic, or lining combat helmets with plastic, thus releasing much metal for ships, tanks and guns.

Of course high octane aviation fuel, synthetic rubber and even butadiene, one of two basic materials for synthetic rubber, must go down on the credit side of the ledger for the chemist's benefit.

Aids Shipbuilding

It might be thought, at first glance, that chemistry does not enter primarily into shipbuilding. Yet even before the keel of a ship is laid down, the chemist is called upon to supply the proper type of lubrication for the parallel tracks or groundways down which the ship will eventually slip into the water. The lubricant must be compounded with care and suited to the conditions of the launching time, be it in the heat of summer or the cold of winter. It must be hard enough to sustain the weight of the ship so as not to be entirely squeezed out as the vessel takes its run to the water. If the wood of the "skis" under the ship is allowed to come in contact with the wood of the groundways a friction is set up that may be disastrous. Therefore, as soon as the groundways are laid down the chemist is on the job with three or four inches of very hard lubricant that are poured hot upon the runways and allowed to cool. Then about half an inch or an inch of a thinner lubrication is put on top of this heavy base and then, and then only, is the cradle of the ship prepared and the keel laid down.

Some of the ships now building in Canada require forty to fifty tons of the chemist's lubricant to provide safety for the critical minute or minute and a half on the day of launching. Some of our Canadian oil companies have originated and compounded some of the most satisfactory lubricants. Old launching methods used a combination of axle grease and soft soap.

Photographing by means of a metal lens instead of a glass one is news indeed. This remarkable development was worked out by the Eastman Kodak Company and doubles the speed of the best lens formerly used by the Air Force and gives much clearer pictures. Photographic planes can now operate at safer heights. This unique lens is made from three rare elements, tungsten, tantalum and lanthanum, a triumph of the photographic art.

Japan now controls most of our former sources of quinine but the chemist found an almost immediate answer and now makes two quinine types synthetically—"plaso-mo-quin" and "at-e-bin". Quinine is obtained from cinchona bark and we still get a small amount of this bark from South America. In his recent investigations the chemist has found that this bark not only contains quinine but a sister drug ("tota-quine") which has the same effect as quinine and is in the bark in much greater quantities.

Quinine is an absolute necessity for the treatment of malaria. Without it or some similar weapon the Allied soldiers could not hold out for a month in Africa, India and the Southern Pacific. The ravages of this enervating and devastating disease are appalling unless combatted. Even in the civilian population of the United States there are more than a million cases of malaria in more or less aggravated form.

Explosive Rivets

Have you ever seen an "explosive" rivet, one that rivets itself instantly with a predetermined degree of accuracy that human hand can never attain. A small "explosive" charge is embedded in the shank of the rivet and when the rivet is in place this charge is set off by an electric gun which develops an intense heat in the interior of the rivet and, presto, the rivetting is completed. Chemistry can control the degree of tightness to 1/20,000 of an inch. There are no more loose rivets, no more split rivets and no broken rivets that may occasionally characterize hand rivetting.

Which would win in a year's battle between production and destruction starting with thirteen sheep on the production side and one single moth on the destruction side? You have guessed it and this was not a $2 question for the wool destroyed would be considerably over the $64 mark. A single moth and its descendants will destroy in one year more wool that the thirteen sheep could produce.

The chemist now beats the moth out. Wool fibres are so constituted that some of the extremely fine cross-links in the wool molecule are broken down by the digestive juices of the moth. The chemist also has a solution which dissolves out this connection link, but he replaces it immediately with a stronger one that fools the moth. Garments made from wool so treated by chemical methods are absolutely mothproof and because of the stronger connecting links in the molecule they will outlast former woollen garments about four to one even if the vulnerable wool in the untreated garments were not attacked by moths.

We have other pests besides moths, bugs and vermin of various kinds. Before the present war most of our insecticides, among them "pyrethrum", came from areas now controlled by Japan. Again the chemist has come to the rescue and since Pearl Harbor and Singapore days has discovered a much more deadly insect killer from a terpene alcohol obtained from the southern pine of the United States, and another one equally deadly from a weed plentiful in Texas.

British and American chemists have ousted Germany from her former entrenched position in synthetic coal tar dyes and in synthetic drugs. We no longer depend upon foreign sources of the continent but produce superior products of our own.

Again, tung oil from China and other oils from those parts in Japanese hands were formerly considered an absolute *sine qua non* for certain paints and varnishes. Today our chemists take the home-grown soya bean and the home-grown flax seed and from their oils produce any oil made to the strictest specification. We produce now oils of consistency and quality and these Eastern oils are no longer indispensable, our domestic source meeting the most exacting requirements of the paint and varnish trade.

The chemist's contribution is practically unlimited. New products from new sources are being discovered almost daily and new uses found for familiar products. The pages of our daily papers are filled with advertisements of the merits of various types of vitamins. We read daily of the remarkable effects of the sulfa drugs and then the more astounding drug obtained from bread and cheese mold—"penicillin". Searching is being pursued with vigor as to the action of other molds and extended uses of the present one. We are indebted to the chemist for rayon and nylon, in fact for so many things that they can scarcely be mentioned, let alone being examined in any detail.

Certificates of Registry

Notice is hereby given that the Sun Insurance Office Limited has been granted Certificate of Registry No. C870 by the Dominion Insurance Department authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the Insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada.

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ROBERT LYNCH STAILING,
Manager for Canada.

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W. C. BUTLER,
Chief Agent.

◆

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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MILTON H. WEBBER,
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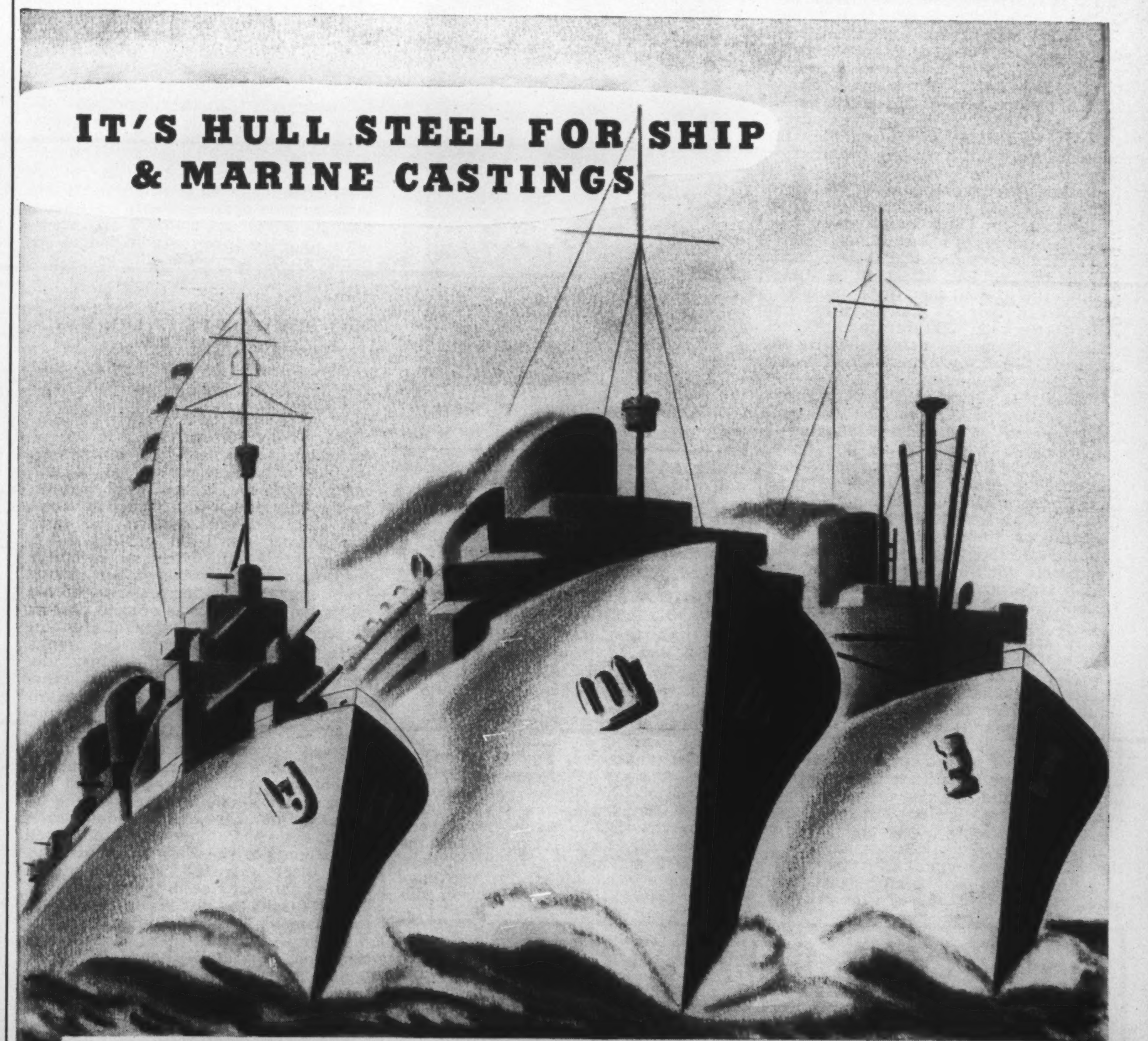

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Bankers On Transition From War To Peace

Vital National Problems Discussed by Bank of Montreal President

George W. Spinney Gives "the Frank and Considered Opinion of a Banker" on Nationalization of Banking

126th ANNUAL MEETING

Strongly Emphasizes Value of Victory Bonds Both During War and After

Problems of vital interest to Canadians in the transition from war to peace were discussed at the 126th annual meeting of Bank of Montreal shareholders by George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the institution. Among the subjects he dealt with were nationalization of banking on which he gave what he described as "the frank and considered opinion of a banker", the value of Victory Bonds in the war and after, and the need for a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy in attaining a high and increasing productivity essential for full employment and decent living standards.

GEORGE W. SPINNEY, C.M.G.
President

Following a presentation of the profit and loss statement of the bank, as already published, Mr. Spinney spoke as follows:

"On the battle lines throughout the world, the past year has given us much cause for profound thankfulness. On the home front too the year has been one of achievement. But I think that any realistic view of the local scene must lead to the conclusion that the threat of inflation with all its attendant dislocation and hardship has in no way diminished in the past twelve months but has, if anything, increased. Moreover, I do not think it too much to say that by reason of the very successes of the Allied forces, we in Canada are peculiarly vulnerable to the dangers of complacency with a consequent relaxation of our energies at a time when our full efforts should be sustained. In brief, I think we have a situation in which it is necessary for Canadians to draw upon their reserves of sound common sense and their capacity for clear thinking and self-discipline. For it is at a time such as the present that these qualities, displayed by those at home, can have a telling effect on the duration of the struggle and on our ultimate ability to meet and to solve the problems of transition from war to peace.

"Much has been said, and rightly so, concerning the spectacular wartime achievements of Canadian industry—achievements which would not have been possible but for the co-operation and untiring efforts of millions of Canadian workers who have brought to the task of war production the fullest measure of their energies and skill. I should also like to pay tribute to those responsible for no less remarkable accomplishments in two other fields—agriculture and transportation. At no time in the war has food occupied so vitally important a place in the armoury of the United Nations as it does at present. The manner in which Canadian farmers have met, and are continuing to meet, the challenge of vastly increased demands upon them, under extreme handicaps of shortage of help and scarcity of machinery, is deserving of the praise and gratitude of the entire nation. I should like also to say a word concerning the services rendered by our two great railroad systems. Despite scarcity of equipment and manpower, the railways are handling freight and passenger traffic in all-time record volume. The performance of such a task, under trying conditions of operation, and with relatively little inconvenience to shippers of freight and to the travelling public, is an accomplishment of which the management and operating personnel of the railway systems may well be proud.

THE WARTIME WORK OF THE BANK

"I think it would be quite in order for me now to draw attention to the manner in which your Bank has endeavoured in a spirit of service to meet the changing needs of a nation at war. There has been little change in the volume of loans of both commercial and financial character, but in other directions the work has vastly expanded. Transactions in cheques and deposits, Victory Bonds and relative coupons, pouring through our hands, have been immeasurably heavier than before the war. Our safekeeping facilities have been under a severe strain. We have already opened thousands of ration coupon accounts and handled coupons running literally into hundreds of millions. The ramifications of Foreign Exchange control also have added to our responsibilities. It has been necessary to cope with these situations with a staff which, by reason of heavy enlistments, is seriously depleted in its experienced ranks. Of their diligence and loyalty the General Manager will have something to say later on in this meeting.

"In the year just closed, our acquisitions of Government securities were on a reduced scale as compared with the preceding year, nothwithstanding a substantial increase in the Government debt. You will, I am sure, appreciate my point when I say this is a development we welcome, since it is a direct reflection of the national effort to control inflation by financing the war to the greatest possible extent by taxation and the sale of bonds to individuals and other non-bank investors. While the continued purchase of short term Government securities is a wartime duty which the Bank is glad to assume to the extent required, we are at one with the Minister of Finance in his desire to see that the necessity for this expansionary type of financing is kept to the practical minimum.

"Nor has our attitude in this regard been merely one of passive agreement. For our whole organization has focussed very special attention upon the matter of aiding in the sale of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates. I am proud of our record in these great national undertakings. By written word and oral persuasion we have done everything within our power to encourage depositors in this Bank to use their funds to the utmost limit of their ability in the purchase of Government securities and to pledge their incomes to the same end. But that is not all. We have established low rates and special arrangements designed to direct these securities into our hands for safekeeping. The significance of this service goes beyond the elimination of the obvious risks in keeping securities in one's own home, for we know from experience that the investor who lodges his bonds at the bank for safe-keeping is thereby helped and encouraged to perpetuate his savings.

VICTORY BONDS IN THE WAR AND AFTER

"You probably have read public statements recently that would imply that the banks and other large institutions have an interest in depriving the individual of his Victory Bonds in accordance with some deep-laid and sinister scheme of concentration of wealth. Such statements, it seems to me, cannot be the result of a thoroughly informed and unbiased appraisal of the facts. First hand knowledge enables me to speak on this point with some authority. As Dominion Chairman of our Victory Loan organization for a period of two and a half years, I was able to observe at close range the thoughtful planning and tireless energy which the Banks, Trust and Loan companies, Insurance companies, Investment houses, together with all other responsible groups in the community, brought to bear in distributing Victory Bonds into the hands of small buyers and in endeavouring to have them kept there. The success which these efforts have attained can in some depress be measured by the increasing number of individual sales which have been made in Victory Loan campaigns. In the First Loan of June, 1941, there were 968,259 subscriptions. In the Loan just closed, there were over 3,000,000 sales, or say one sale for every four persons in the Dominion.

"In my view the widest possible distribution of Victory Bonds in public hands, apart from its necessity under present conditions, has tremendous post-war significance. For if the national debt is distributed among all sections of the community, the processes of repayment will be eased and facilitated. Moreover, the reserve of purchasing power, built up to-day by hundreds of thousands of Canadians through the purchase of Victory Bonds, can play a very real and important part in stabilizing the postwar economy and maintaining employment.

"I know there have been some fears expressed that there will be a rush on the part of individuals to cash their bonds at the end of the war and that the impact of this spending power on goods, which for some time will be limited in supply, will give rise to an even greater danger of inflation than now exists. This is a possibility I am not inclined to accept without reservation, for the desire to save and to provide for the future is a basic human instinct, and a habit which quickly takes root. It is true that in the pre-war years many people were either denied the opportunity, or lost the habit, of saving. During the war, saving has again become possible, and is now not only considered respectable but has been elevated to the position of a patriotic duty. Many people are enjoying for the first time the feeling of independence, which only a reserve of savings can bring. I suggest that the will to save can, in large measure, be projected into the post-war years if Canadians see to it that the act of saving continues to be respectable and that the savings of the individual will be respected.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, INTEREST RATES, TAXES

"There is one aspect of the Government debt, relating to the earning power of the Bank, upon which I would like to comment. We have for some years been operating under a condition of low interest rates. It is common knowledge that governmental policy has been in this direction—in peace-time years with a view to stimulating business recovery and expansion, and since the war for the purpose of keeping down the carrying charges on the debt to the lowest possible figure. This is a situation which has also had its parallel in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere. An inevitable consequence is of course that those who are in any way in receipt of interest incomes find them lower than they were in earlier years.

"This has been clearly reflected in the interest return on savings deposits. The present rate of 1½% may appear low in comparison with the 3% rate which was paid for about thirty years prior to May 1st, 1933. But the reductions which have taken place since that date have been a direct consequence, firstly, of the decline in the interest return on active assets, securities and loans alike, and secondly, of the increasing proportion of total assets represented by securities which, for reasons of liquidity, must be of short-term and on which the interest rate is therefore very low. For example, our year-end Balance Sheet shows total security holdings of $799,847,920.35. Within this amount there are $18,011,000. Dominion and Provincial Treasury Bills on which the average yield is about 1.5%, and $212,720,000. Deposit Certificates, Dominion of Canada six months' obligations, on which the yield is ¾ of 1%. Our entire security portfolio yields us slightly over 1½%. It is to be noted that all these figures I have given represent gross interest return and do not take into consideration operating expenses and taxes properly applicable thereto.

"The depositor is, of course, by no means the only person affected by this situation. It is true that the savings depositor's interest rate has been cut in half as compared with the rate prevailing before 1933; but for every dollar of dividend which our shareholders received in 1930 they receive to-day something less than 43 cents. I might add that for every dollar of Dominion and Provincial Government taxes which we paid in 1930, our payments to-day amount to nearly $4.00. I do not make this reference to taxes in any spirit of complaint, but simply that you may have the complete picture before you.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL

"At this point I think it would be quite in order to make some reference to the much discussed subject of nationalization of banking. For it seems to me that the frank and considered opinion of a banker, who like most other Canadian bankers has come up "the hard way," is at least as worthy of a hearing as the views of ardent exponents of theories of state ownership. Let me say, therefore, as a banker, and as a Canadian who has the interests of his country at heart, that I am at a loss to understand what good object nationalization of banking would achieve. Indeed I am convinced that such a move would be productive of consequences gravely detrimental to the community at large.

"To be more specific, I cannot see that under nationalization the many and varied banking services on which the entire business and commercial organization depends, and which everyone is inclined to take for granted, would be performed with greater efficiency and despatch than they are now. I find it difficult to believe that the individual in his dealings with a Government-owned Bank would have a greater assurance of privacy or personal attention to his particular problems than he has at present. May I say too that I can find no need for nationalization in order to place the nation's supply of money under governmental regulation, since the regulation of the money supply is a function already performed by the Government-owned central bank.

Our position to-day is that there are ten banks actively competing with each other for business; and I can assure you that this competition is real and intensive. Under these circumstances if an individual has reason to believe that he is not being adequately served or that his proposals have not received due consideration by any one bank, there is nothing to prevent him from going to another. I think it is safe to say that under our competitive system a refusal of business by several banks would probably be sufficient evidence that the proposal was not one which, by any stretch of the imagination, could conform to good banking principles.

"The alternative which the proponents of nationalization offer in exchange for the present system of competitive banking is a banking monopoly under governmental control. Under such circumstances once the borrowing requirements of a customer were denied, for any reason whatever, he would have no recourse except through the channels of special pleading or political influence.

"One of the most prominent proponents of nationalized banking recently stated, as one of the points in its favour, that control of finance is a most essential step to control of the whole economy. With the truth of this statement as applied to nationalization of the banks I would most definitely agree. Set up a government monopoly of banking in Canada and the socialization of the rest of the economy would scarcely be more than a "mopping-up operation." For if a governmental bureau becomes the only source of day-to-day credit accommodation for Canadian industry and agriculture, the Canadian economy will have already lost its independence regardless of the extent to which any field of endeavour may continue to retain the outward appearance of free enterprise. This, I suggest, is a point that employees, as well as owners and management, may ponder. For if the government, directly or indirectly, is to attain control of the entire productive facilities of the country, such an important element in production as labour cannot possibly hope that the vast regimentation involved would apply to everyone else and pass the workingman by.

"In its primary aspects the matter of nationalized banking is one of monopoly versus competition in the field of credit; and even within these limits it concerns everyone owning or dependent upon a Canadian enterprise that may have need of day-to-day or seasonal credit accommodation. In its broader implications the issue is that of individual liberty of action as opposed to the concept of a central Government supreme not only in the field of legislative powers and responsibilities, but in the spheres of business, industry and finance as well. This would inevitably mean the domination by the central authority of all bodies whether public or private which must have recourse to credit facilities.

THE BANK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS

"For 126 years this Bank has played an important part in the commercial and industrial development of the Dominion. In all that time our facilities have been freely available to the Canadian people in the exercise of banking functions, conducted in all their aspects, without bias or political prejudice, and in accordance with principles which experience has proven to be sound. In this, we have I think played a not unfitting part as the oldest representative of the Canadian banking system. Long traditions of soundness, sane and experienced management, fair and confidential dealing, plus the competitive spur to progressive outlook and efficiency, have all combined to build this system that is serving the public well. I am confident that your Bank is well equipped to do its important part towards meeting the problems and opportunities of the post-war years in a continued spirit of enterprise and helpfulness to the whole community."

CALLS FOR CLEAR THINKING ON POST-WAR PLANNING

"Underlying all the talking and thinking about post-war planning which we hear so much of to-day is the determination that out of this war there must come a better Canada; and that those who have fought and worked for victory must be assured of an opportunity as free and independent citizens to obtain and enjoy for themselves and their children the material benefits of the freedom they have helped to defend. No one will deny that in the accomplishment of these purposes there will be a place for governmental measures wisely conceived and administered. But I suggest that the real basis for full employment and decent living standards is a high and increasing productivity that will be possible only in a healthy, vigorous and flexible economy. We shall be in great need of initiative, imagination and inventive genius. And as we value our political freedom and our economic future we must guard against the doctrine that the way to achieve the post-war objectives we seek is to confine the Canadian economy within the strait-jacket of governmental regulation, ownership and control. Such a doctrine ignores political and economic realties as well as some of the persistent frailties of human nature, and rests upon the assumption that government ownership and control are inherently 'right' and individual ownership and enterprise inherently 'wrong.' My hope would be that Canadians will never, through indifference or lack of clear thinking, acquiesce in the creation of an economic order in which enterprise and initiative, and the spur of competition, are regarded as of little value and low reputation.

"The whole subject is one of vital national importance and I am confident that you, as proprietors of the Bank, would feel that it would have been remiss on my part if at the proper time and place, I had failed to state my views. This seems to me to be a proper time and a proper place."

—George W. Spinney at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting.

STAFF UNDER HEAVY WARTIME PRESSURE

"By all standards the past year has not been an easy one for the Staff, who have worked long hours and have performed their many and varied duties with courtesy, efficiency and despatch. I cannot speak too highly of their loyal services. The increased volume of routine plus special wartime duties have entailed many extra hours of work. Especially are we mindful of the heavy pressure upon our Managers, Accountants and other senior officers who have had to train inexperienced employees in the handling of relatively senior posts, very often on short notice. We have been impressed with the way in which our women clerks, both permanent and temporary, have risen to the occasion. They are doing splendid work and, without them, either we could not have carried on our full banking services or we would have been forced to ask for the deferment from military duty of some of our experienced personnel."

—B. C. Gardner at Bank of Montreal Annual Meeting

Strong Financial Statement Showing Record Resources Presented by B. C. Gardner, General Manager

BANK SERVING 1,200,000 CUSTOMERS

Staff Now 58% Women — Relieving Many Men for Military Duty

With resources at the highest figure in the Bank's history, the financial statement presented to Bank of Montreal shareholders yesterday by B. C. Gardner, general manager, reflected unprecedented strength and indicated the extent to which the institution was participating in the nation's war effort.

In submitting the 126th annual statement of the Bank, Mr. Gardner commented briefly as follows:

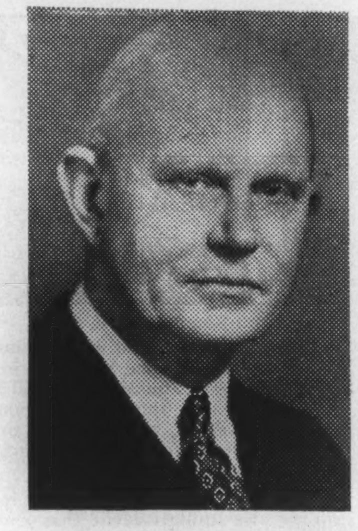
"Our total assets now aggregate $1,313,065,000 as compared with $1,175,319,000 a year ago. Quick assets aggregate $1,036,610,000, or 83.81% of all liabilities to the public.

"Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada amount to $119,856,000 representing approximately 11.39% of all deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars.

"Investments, not exceeding market value, carried at $799,848,000, show an increase during the year of $115,701,000. This increase was mainly in our holdings of Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates and other short-term obligations of the Dominion Government. Our holdings of Provincial and Municipal securities show some further contraction reflecting the lower borrowing requirements of these bodies.

"Current Loans and Discounts are little changed from the previous year-end figures. Our Commercial Loans continue to reflect the reduction in inventories, the shortening of credit terms, the reduced activities of companies engaged in the financing of durable consumer goods, such as motor cars, the inactivity of financial markets, and the reduction of private debt.

"In valuing our assets, ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and for depreciation of securities.



B. C. GARDNER
General Manager

BANK SERVICES

"The services of the Bank have been maintained at a high level of efficiency in spite of the greatly increased volume of routine resulting from wartime conditions. The rise in bank deposits has been accompanied by a growth in the number of Current and Savings Account and we now provide banking facilities for about 1,200,000 customers under these headings. This increase has been accompanied by an even greater growth in the volume of transactions handled at our branches.

"In the loaning field the Bank has supplied, with Government co-operation, the necessary funds to finance operations of a character that would normally hardly qualify for banking assistance.

"In all these operations we have little or no criticism from those who use our services and I should like to pay a tribute to our customers and to the public generally for their cheerful cooperation in these difficult times.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

"The volume of Canadian business activity reached new peaks in the twelve months just closed. During the past five or six months, however, production has remained steady at a high level and it seems reasonable to expect that the index of general business in Canada will not show any sharp increase in the immediate future. Basically, this reflects the fact that we have reached, for all practical purposes, a condition of full employment of human and material resources. This does not mean that more intensive use of existing resources could not result in some additions to our aggregate output. It does, however, suggest that for the duration of the war at least, any very marked advance in one branch of industrial production is likely to be at the expense of some other department of the economy. Already lack of manpower has affected the output of Canadian industries, such as gold mining, lumbering and newsprint.

"The period of huge additions to wartime manufacturing plants appears to be past, with consequent reduction in the level of construction activity and the use of construction materials. On the other hand, the demand for raw materials for the new productive facilities brought into being has increased. Moreover, as the war progresses it brings changes in the requirements of the fighting forces which necessitate readjustment in the employment of our industrial facilities.

"With production and employment at a high level, retail trade has been very active but some signs of a moderate tapering off are in evidence. This is in part a consequence of curtailed inventories of consumers' goods, particularly in the durable goods categories, and is also the result of restraining influences of taxation and the voluntary savings effort undertaken by the Canadian people.

STAFF

"Of our male staff, 62% of those of military age have volunteered for and are now on active service. This total includes a large number not subject to military call-up because of their marital status, while a number of others have volunteered but have been unable to qualify on medical grounds. In August, 1939, 64% of our staff were officers, 30% stenographers and women clerks and 6% messengers. Today the figures are 37% officers, 58% stenographers and women clerks and 5% messengers. I think you will agree that this is an important change in the composition of our staff.

"We have been asked for and have loaned additional officers to the Government and we are glad to know they are acquitting themselves well in their new duties.

"It is a source of keen satisfaction to us that a number of our men now serving their King and Country have won distinction and decorations on the field of battle. Ten members of our staff are listed as prisoners of war and ten are reported as missing. Our thoughts are with their relatives and friends and it is our earnest hope that the day is not far distant when they will be returned safely to their families. I have to record with deep regret that thirty-six of our men have paid the supreme sacrifice. Their memory will enrich the traditions of our service and our deepest sympathy goes out to their relatives and friends."

"I should mention that already we have given a great deal of thought and study to the question of reabsorbing our men now on Military Service and plans have been prepared to enable us to fit them into their rightful places in our organization when they return. It is our expectation that because of the duration of hostilities and their long absence from civilian life, members of our staff on active service may require assistance in re-establishing themselves in civilian life and we are, therefore, prepared to provide financial help where the need is clearly indicated. They may be assured of a warm welcome back to our service.

Construction of New Toronto Building To Be Proceeded With At End of War

"We have recently made a survey of the condition of our premises from which it is clear that at the end of hostilities work which is now deferred under wartime regulations will have to be done. This work, combined with the erection of our proposed new building to house our Toronto business, will help to take up labour released from other activities during the transitional period at the end of the war."

—B.C. Gardner at Bank of
Montreal Annual Meeting

Trouble Brewing Over UKCC

London

BY G. A. WOODHOUSE

With the approach of peace strong sides are being taken over the future of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation which has carried on Britain's commercial war, first by battling for export markets and later by buying up supplies from under Nazi noses. One side would have the UKCC immediately dissolved, the other would have it continue with even broader power.

The logical course is to have it carry on, but in a changed dress.

THE acute differences of opinion as to the desirability of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation have this in common, that they are born by special pleading out of ignorance. On one side it is argued that the UKCC should immediately be dissolved, before it becomes an unhealthy element in post-war commerce. On the other it is urged that more power should be provided for the elbow of an organization in which alone there is the embryo of the lively chicken that Britain must hatch after the war or suffer the consequence of a profound decline in the standard of living. This is ignorance and special pleading of a rare order, but it is being sedulously fostered and quite a storm has brewed over the problem of the future of UKCC.

UKCC was produced in 1940, the first year of war, when the Government reckoned exports as a prime war weapon and had discovered the need for an answer to the big German trade drive in Balkan Europe and elsewhere. Its function was intended to be rather like that of the Department of Overseas Trade, except that it was supposed to be active, to do where the DOT only talked of doing. It was altogether a Government concern, receiving what the report of the Committee of Public Accounts was later to call "very large sums — out of monies provided by Parliament."

Of the success of UKCC at this time it is difficult to speak with accuracy. It had an impossible job and it did it to the best of its ability. It got going on the export problem, found the Germans in commercial possession in the Balkans, turned its attention to Latin America, and was beginning to shape well there when the Government suddenly realized that exports were no longer a war weapon at all. Lend-Lease brought to stultification the original conception of UKCC.

At this stage UKCC either had to disappear altogether from the scene, or adapt itself to the new requirements. Since they could not stimulate exports, what was this collection of commercial experts to do? Here, for the first time, this favorite child of Whitehall came up against strong criticism. It answered it by fighting the Germans in the auction room. In the neutral salesrooms of Turkey and Spain and Portugal it bid against Nazi agents, and made it plain by its carefree bidding that at least it still had unlimited official backing financially. The Nazis went to Portugal and bid for wolfram, and the commodity, poised between eager Nazis and assured UKCC representatives, rocketed from £300 a ton to £6,000. If the Nazis had not stopped in time the British agents may well have gone lightheartedly up to £60,000.

Did Wide Awake Job

They were fully awake, these UKCC men. When Hitler's fighting men began to get really cold shoulders in Russia UKCC made a corner in woollen clothing in the shops of the Iberian peninsula, and when the Nazis came to the wardrobe they found it bare. Thus the non-commercial character of UKCC in its new aspect was proven. It was as prodigal as any army general, and it visualized itself as having almost the same embracing terms of reference.

It was, however, called to sterner tasks. The giant supply problems of the Middle East became its concern, and it found itself faced with the multitudinous difficulties of the Quartermaster and with the job of putting some backbone into the jellying economies of the Middle-Eastern countries. UKCC saved ships by centralizing demand and supply, imported raw materials for Allied forces and for starving populations, assisted local production in the fields and the factories, and came in the end to exercise all the functions of a single-minded economic dictatorship.

Its attention was for the war first, but interrelated were all the economic problems of the civilian populations and these also fell within the accepted charter of the organization. If there had been no UKCC then we should have had to invent one.

The culmination of its work came with the development of the Russo-German front. Here the problem was to secure the materials needed by the USSR and to find the means of conveying them. This meant getting tanks and planes and guns and wheat and tinned food and medical supplies and clothing, in all their unlimited range, and in getting the roads and the roadstock and the railways and the railstock adequate to carry them along the long Middle-East route to Russia. UKCC, working with the Allied Supplies Executive, did not stop short at getting new factories started in Iran and Palestine and other Middle-East countries.

No New War Activity

Now, there is no new war phase into which a metamorphosed UKCC can enter. The final shape of the war and of wartime UKCC is decided. And that is why there is a storm over its head. Those against it are raking out the skeletons in its cupboard. They are asking what the devil could have possessed UKCC to suppose that wolfram in any circumstances was worth £6,000 a ton. They are asking in what sense the vast monopoly it has established in the Middle East is different from any other monopoly. And similar nonsense.

One might as well ask by what right General Alexander controls industry in Southern Italy. But to say this for UKCC is also to underline the problems of its continuance after the war, for it has a purely military *raison d'être*.

It has been said that the mere existence of such an organization must influence the Government's ideas about post-war commerce, and it is indeed true that UKCC, whose potential utility to Britain after the war rests on its undoubted operative efficiency, must undergo a fundamental change if it is to deserve a place in a world in which commerce does not mix with politics, and in which there will be a price at which it is better to lose to an opponent.

The personnel of UKCC, all first-class men taken from industry and commerce, will be wanted by civil industry, and they better than most are qualified to act as the spearhead of the export drive which will be so urgently necessary. Obviously, we shall have to say goodbye to the romantic and belligerent UKCC that took Spanish woollens from under the noses of cold Nazis, and that larked in the auction room like a *nouveau riche*. But if Marshal Wavell can settle down to the peaceful pursuits of a viceroy and do the job so well, surely UKCC, which was first meant to be commercial and became a buccaneer and a world to itself by force of circumstance, can put off its mail coat and set about new duties in a bowler hat. We shall certainly need, under our post-war bowler hats, the energetic minds of war winners.

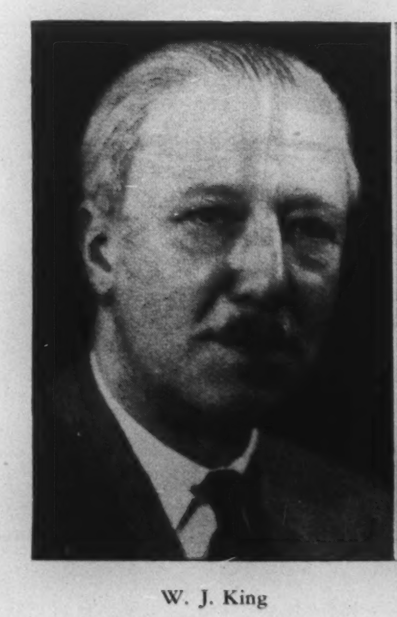
THE
B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 29th, 1943 a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 3rd, 1944 to shareholders of record December 1st, 1943.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ont., December 2nd, 1943.

Bovril Executive Changes



W. J. King

Capt. Percy Lawson-Johnston

The retirement of W. J. King, for many years Vice-President and Managing Director of Bovril (Canada) Limited, has just been announced from that Company's headquarters in Montreal. Mr. King, who is 65 years of age, is retiring after 46 years of service with Bovril companies. Mr. King has taken care of Bovril interests in Canada since 1924, and was also a Director of Bovril of America Inc.

Capt. Percy Lawson-Johnston has been appointed as at Dec. 1, Vice-President and Managing Director of Bovril (Canada) Limited, succeeding Mr. King. He is the youngest brother of the late Lord Luke of Pavenham, former Chairman of the world-wide Bovril organisation in Canada, England, United States, Australia and South America. Capt. Lawson-Johnston is the thirteenth child—and seventh son—of John Lawson-Johnston, who came to Canada in 1874 and founded the Bovril enterprises, in Sherbrooke, Que., and Montreal, and subsequently in London.

News of the Mines

BY JOHN M. GRANT

THE net aggregate value of the assets of Anglo-Huronian, Ltd., on November 22 last, taking the market value of securities having market quotations, was $8.29 per share, an appreciable increase from the figure of $7.54 at July 31, the close of the fiscal year, which compared with $4.45 per share at the end of the previous fiscal period. Of the total net assets of $12,431,469, cash and marketable securities represent $12,184,309, or $8.12 per share. The very large increase in the value of the company's assets is due in great part to the advance in value of gold mining shares, particularly in those of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines and Proprietary Mines Limited. Holdings of Kerr-Addison directly and through Proprietary Mines, are equivalent to .625 shares of Kerr-Addison per share of Anglo-Huronian.

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Canada's largest gold producer—Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines long a distributor of dividends every four weeks, is discontinuing this policy at the beginning of the new year in favor of quarterly payments. The reason advanced for the change is the substantial saving in expense. J. R. Timmins, president, states that although reluctant to discontinue a policy so long associated with the company, and so popular with shareholders, the directors feel that the change is desirable and in the best interests of the shareholders.

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With loans from Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and Ventures Limited, which exceeded $800,000, fully repaid, Thompson-Lundmark Gold Mines will still have about $90,000 on hand and supplies valued at over $200,000. All operations have been discontinued for the duration but the remaining assets are believed ample to take care of the costs of the shutdown and provide finances for the resumption of mining and milling after the war. The next $467,000 profit made, after working capital is built up will be earmarked for the Thompson-Lundmark Company to repay early expenditures. It has not yet been decided how this money will be distributed to shareholders or how any future profits are to be divided.

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Deepening of the No. 4 shaft, to establish four new levels, is now underway at O'Brien Gold Mines. Stations will be cut at 125-foot intervals and in two or three months preliminary development should be commenced on these horizons. This will improve the already favorable ore position and permit more attention being devoted to lateral exploration. Production and earnings were higher in the 12 months ended September 30 and ore reserves well maintained. Net profit equalled 6.07 cents per share as compared with 5.20 in the preceding year. Working capital increased to $1,366,553 from $1,142,560 while ore reserves of 229,752 tons were only down 11,262 tons from the end of the previous fiscal period.

•

Although the acute labor shortage allows little development work, Bralorne Mines has been steadily improving its ore position and some increase in reserves may be reported when the year ends. Highly favorable results have been met with in a branch of the No. 77 vein. The vein shows up best to date on the 17th level, with an ore length of 800 feet running well above mine average. Taking in the older sections of the vein there is now an overall length of 600 feet so far in the 20th level, the deepest in the mine. The recently opened ore in the footwall shows a length of 200 feet of high grade. While profits are down dividends have been maintained by using some of the undistributed earnings.

•

Lack of labor has forced the cessation of all operations at the Privateer Mine in British Columbia. The company, however, is said to be better off than many other gold mines in that the mine can be closed for a substantial period without any danger of losing any ore or suffering physical damage to the property and operations were profitable right to the close. Exploration work last summer indicated several good development possibilities. A further distribution to shareholders is possible next year as the company has a cash position of approximately $400,000, a substantial portion of which is accumulated profits.

•

That promising new mineral areas have been made accessible by construction of the Alaska Highway through northern British Columbia is confirmed by officials of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, from preliminary study of field geologists' reports on the past summer's work. While no spectacular discoveries are reported the surveys indicate that the wealth of the new territory is comparable to that of other portions of the pre-Cambrian shield. Development work, which has been greatly facilitated by construction of the new road, will in most instances be delayed until after the war ends. According to Ottawa officials the investigation of the resources of the north-western area is being carried on by both Canada and the United States.

•

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL. . . F. D. Shepherd, geologist, who recently reported on the Snow Lake gold discoveries, is associated with the Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Manitoba, and not with the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources, as has been mentioned. . . E. L. Longmore, who has been associated with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in various capacities since its organization, has been appointed manager of the Hollinger Mine and the Ross Mine in the Ramore area, which it owns, in succession to John Knox. Mr. Longmore was recently on loan to the Wartime Metals Corporation. . . Major J. M. Eakins, consulting engineer, recently appointed advisor to the National Selective Service on labor matters pertaining to gold mining in Canada, is now investigating the manpower needs of British Columbia, in which province only seven gold producers survive out of 27 at the outbreak of war.

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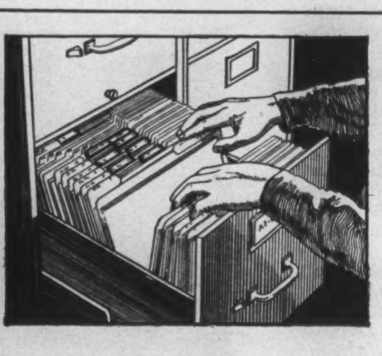

Is Your Office Primed for 1944?

THE year-end usually finds all hands up to their necks in work with little time to spend in properly preparing for next year's filing needs. This situation will be further aggravated by the "green hand" and help shortage conditions of the times. It is thus more than ever advisable to begin now to have your 1944 filing arrangements and material in shape to switch over with the minimum of disruption of regular routine.

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Post-War Price Control Problem Worries Britain

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Looseness in anti-inflation policy in wartime must hand on an unpleasant legacy to the difficult years of post-war reconstruction, says Layton.

Though Britain's index of prices preserves a remarkable calm, items free to reflect supply-demand pressure have doubled and quadrupled in price.

The problem of price control in the years after the war is becoming a matter of increasing moment.

London

WHEN, early in October last, the fiduciary issue of the Bank of England was raised by £50 millions to a grand total of £1,050 millions, there was the inevitable talk of inflation. Not that the addition to the "unbacked" note issue was earlier than expected, or larger. In fact, it was well behind prediction, and it indicated a slowing of the expansion in the volume of notes in circulation as compared with the corresponding rate of 1942.

Actually, a rise in the fiduciary issue means precisely nothing as an indication unless it is considered in conjunction with the volume of goods and services available, which stand in relation to it as the goods on the shopkeeper's shelves stand to the money in the housewife's purse. And, although the authorities accompanied the announcement of the expansion with a note to the effect that people were keeping too much money in their pockets instead of putting it in the banks or buying Defence Bonds with it, the inflation talkers soon appeased themselves with this reflection, and the matter has died down.

But inflation has not died down. The index of prices preserves a remarkable calm, but then it does not include the sensitive items.The items free to reflect the adjustment in the supply-demand ratio and the increased volume of purchasing power have doubled and trebled and quadrupled in price.

It may be argued with some justice that with the present scope of official control over prices and over the scale of consumption such inflationary evidence is unimportant as a factor in the war economy. Fantastically high prices for fur coats and grapes and jewellery will not lose the war, or even influence the day of victory.

But it is a peculiarly sanguine view that does not perceive the line of continuity between the war economy and the coming peace economy, that does not see that looseness in the anti-inflation policy in wartime must hand on an unpleasant legacy to the difficult years of post-war reconstruction.

The problem of price control in the years after the war is becoming a matter of increasing moment. The wage trend during the war cannot be ruled out of account as a factor influencing the level of prices during the peace, nor can the size of the National Debt. As to the former, in current conditions even the index compiled by Professor Bowley cannot be reckoned a complete measure, but even its conservative reckoning shows that wages have substantially outstripped the rise in the cost of living.

Bank Deposits Doubled

One reflection of that movement is the rise in bank deposits, which are now getting on towards £4,000 millions, as compared with £2,245 millions in August 1939. It is plainly no flight of fancy to suppose that by the time the war ends bank deposits will be double their pre-war level. At the same time, this greatly increased volume of purchasing power will be confronted by a much smaller volume of goods and services. Now, to ease the expanded burden of the National Debt the authorities will be forced to consider the advisability of allowing the price level to rise, even though that may entail such an advance in the cost of living as to introduce further complicating factors, notably the troublesome implications of wage disputes.

So in this matter of post-war price levels, which is also a matter of wartime prices, the authorities have got to establish, as in every other major economic department, a system of priorities. But the main enemy will be inflation, and the whole policy in monetary matters will have to be designed first and foremost to attack this threat. The inflationary spiral is not just an apt geometric simile. It represents possibly the major threat to Britain's economic stability and recovery in the difficult post-war years. Its removal, or at least its effective stasis, will depend on the exercise of a high degree of courage in limiting the rise in wages, and on great alertness in expanding the available sum of goods and services.

It is being cogently argued by some observers, and there is reason to believe that their convictions have been brought to the notice of the Government, that the first step in post-war planning is to settle a price and wages policy. It must not be supposed that this is an easy business. It is not easy to be sensible and firm about prices and wages even in wartime, when the Government has all the power it needs. After the war, when the urge for a return to *laisser faire* in all economic matters will be very strong, it will be infinitely less easy. But the job must be done.

The economic advisers to the Government should now determine their estimate of the most appropriate price level, over the broad index, and they should acquaint the Government of the means essential to maintain it, even though it means entering the heavy-fire zone of wages. Without this solid foundation all post-war economic edifices will become castles in Spain, with no more reality than a pipe dream.

Company Reports

DOMINION BANK

INCREASES in deposits and total assets and a strengthening of liquid position are principal features of the financial statement of The Dominion Bank for the fiscal year ended October 30. Total assets, the statement shows now exceed $223,000,000, an increase of over $11,000,000 during year under review.

After making provision for Dominion taxes of $439,019, net profits amounted to $914,249 for the fiscal year as compared with $920,990 for the previous 12-month period.

From the profits, $560,000 was provided for dividends, a contribution of $105,000 was made to the officers' pension fund; $150,000 written off bank premises, and $99,249 was added to profit and loss account, which now stands at $965,750.

Total deposits of $197,718,577 compared with $184,639,772 a year ago show a notable increase of $13,078,805. Deposits by the public not bearing interest at $81,441,001, show a slight decrease of $2,079,890, but interest-bearing deposits by the public, totalling $99,406,237, have increased $10,752,631 and balances carried by the Dominion and provincial governments are also up $4,406,063.

Call and short loans in Canada and elsewhere show little change, but commercial loans and discounts in Canada aggregating $60,239,508 show a decrease of $10,256,203, indicating a lessening demand for such financing from general business.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

ANNUAL report of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd. for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1943, shows a slight contraction in operating profits as compared with the preceding fiscal year. After increased tax requirements, however, net earnings were sharply lower, being equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.07 a share on the outstanding common stock as compared with $1.99 a share reported for the preceding fiscal year.

Refundable portion of excess profits tax, included in tax deduction, amounted to $84,050, equivalent to something over 42 cents a share on the common stock.

The balance sheet shows a healthy improvement effected during the year, both in net working capital and cash position.

Net operating profits for the year are reported at $1,290,324, about $43,000 lower than for the previous year and other income was down $19,000 at $33,059. After deductions, including income and e.p. taxes of $733,700 against $622,000 the year before, net earnings of $455,901 were about $185,000 lower.

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NOVEMBER 30th, 1943

We announce with pleasure the admission to partnership of

Mr. John M. MacKay

who has been associated with this Firm for the past 18 years.

During the past 11 years, Mr. MacKay has been the firm's attorney on the floor of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

E.J.T., Barrie, Ont. — Your apprehensions regarding OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO. are unfounded. The company has already issued its report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1943, showing net earnings after all charges—including sharply increased tax provision — equal to $1.44 per common share as compared with $1.12 for the preceding year. Furthermore the report indicates that continuation of capacity operations during the current fiscal year is expected. The balance sheet shows further improvement in the already impressing working capital position, with current assets more than $3,900,000 higher at $13,796,287 and current liabilities up approximately $2,250,000 at $6,155,047.

E.A.S., Sarnia, Ont. — With an aggressive management, liquid assets of around $750,000, and actively exploring outside ventures, GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES at the prevailing price has speculative attraction. One of its main outside interests is in Dominion Magnesium. The intention is to maintain the original property and plant intact. The chrome holdings in Manitoba are idle but it is hoped further metallurgical investigations will reduce the cost of cutting down the proportion of iron.

S. E. D., Montreal, Que.—I understand that common stock earnings of CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES for 1943 are likely to show a moderate decline from the revised figure of $2.11 per share of common for 1942. Passenger and hotel business has been above last year's, but freight revenue is down due to adverse weather conditions last spring, operating costs have increased further, and excess profits tax applies to the whole year, against only six months of last year. However, earnings on the common are likely to be well above current dividend requirements of $1 per share.

E. B. S., Hamilton, Ont.—ISLAND LAKE MINES is still idle. At the end of 1942 had $57 cash, $12,475 note receivable and over $23,000 worth of supplies. The company had $75 accounts payable and owed Ventures Limited $191,111, plus $100,459 accrued interest. LAVAL QUEBEC MINES has passed out of existence, the company having gone into bankruptcy. The shares are valueless. OLD COLONY MINES was reported some years ago as without a property or any other assets of value. A reorganization was talked about but never put into effect.

H. W. E., Montreal, Que.—See the analysis of IMPERIAL OIL which appeared in these columns on Nov. 13. In addition to the normal earnings possibilities, the development of important new uses for oil and its derivatives seems to make the stock especially attractive for longer-term holding. BRITISH AMERICAN OIL is attractive for the same reasons and the company is also in excellent condition.

J. A. H., Vancouver, B.C.—MANITOBA AND EASTERN MINES is inactive and the directors have no immediate plans for further development of either the Temagami or Porcupine properties. It is proposed to await results of work underway in the neighborhood of the company's properties and Consolidated Mining & Smelting is reported doing surface work on ground adjoining Manitoba and Eastern. A reorganization of the company may be necessary before finances can be raised for further exploration as less than 230,000 shares

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July and are now in cyclical decline.

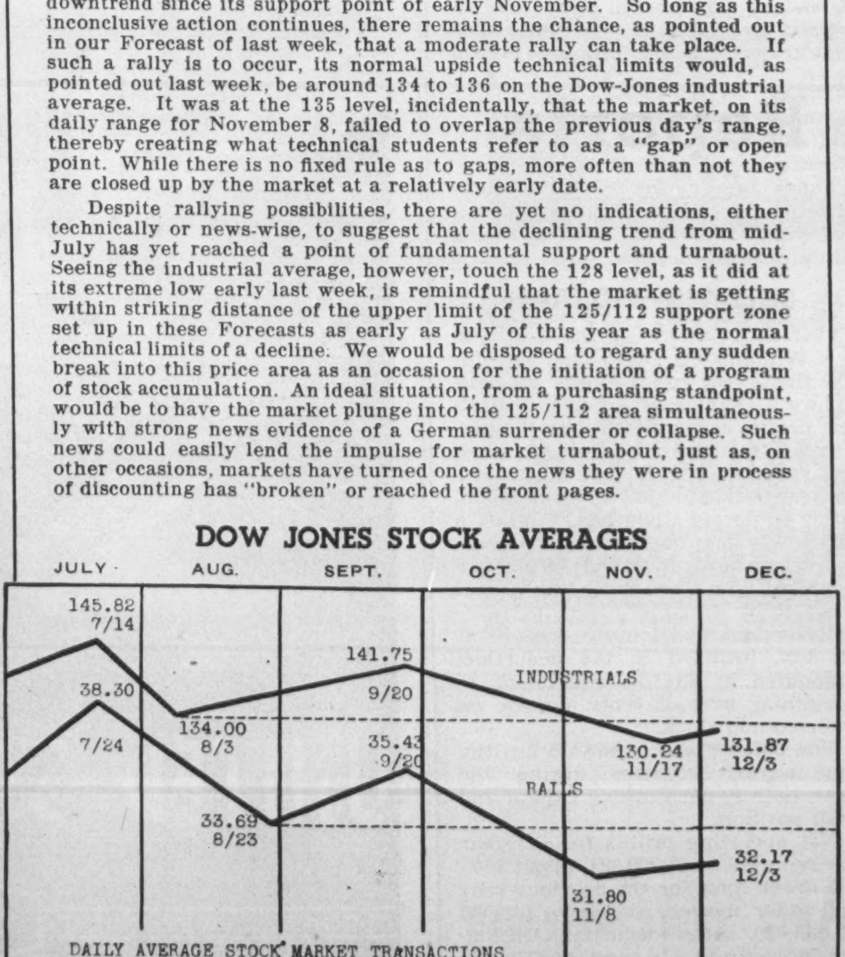
SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28, 1942 lows and ran to July 15, 1943. A reversal in this trend was signalled and is still in progress.

MARKET BUYING AREA 125 TO 112?

Stocks continue to churn in the trading range that has now been under way for some weeks. Both the rails and the industrials, during this period, have worked into new low ground but not sufficiently so, when jointly considered, as to characterize the market as in a definite downtrend since its support point of early November. So long as this inconclusive action continues, there remains the chance, as pointed out in our Forecast of last week, that a moderate rally can take place. If such a rally is to occur, its normal upside technical limits would, as pointed out last week, be around 134 to 136 on the Dow-Jones industrial average. It was at the 135 level, incidentally, that the market, on its daily range for November 8, failed to overlap the previous day's range, thereby creating what technical students refer to as a "gap" or open point. While there is no fixed rule as to gaps, more often than not they are closed up by the market at a relatively early date.

Despite rallying possibilities, there are yet no indications, either technically or news-wise, to suggest that the declining trend from mid-July has yet reached a point of fundamental support and turnabout. Seeing the industrial average, however, touch the 128 level, as it did at its extreme low early last week, is remindful that the market is getting within striking distance of the upper limit of the 125/112 support zone set up in these Forecasts as early as July of this year as the normal technical limits of a decline. We would be disposed to regard any sudden break into this price area as an occasion for the initiation of a program of stock accumulation. An ideal situation, from a purchasing standpoint, would be to have the market plunge into the 125/112 area simultaneously with strong news evidence of a German surrender or collapse. Such news could easily lend the impulse for market turnabout, just as, on other occasions, markets have turned once the news they were in process of discounting has "broken" or reached the front pages.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 64

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

November 25th, 1943.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1943.

G. H. Rogers,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 24, 1943.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 62

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1943, payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1944, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1943. Such cheques will be mailed on January 14th, 1944, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.
December 3rd, 1943.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Year-end Dividend (No. 58) of Seventy Five Cents per share on the No Par Value Common shares of the Company, issued and outstanding, has been declared payable on the 31st day of December, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1943.

By Order of the Board,
I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta,
November 29, 1943.

remain in the treasury. As of June 30, cash on hand was $2,472 and investments of $1,714 at market value with $127 accounts payable.

S. G. T., Fredericton, N.B.—I consider LOBLAW GROCETERIAS "A" shares a good buy for holding. Dividends are at the rate of $1.25 per share annually, $1 regular and 25 cents extra, and at a price of 22½ the yield is 5½ per cent while earnings were only $1.25 per share on the "A" and "B" stocks for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1943, and thus barely equalled the dividend disbursed, the company is in good shape financially and seems to be past the worst of its wartime troubles.

S. R. C., Ottawa, Ont.—Your holdings in JELLICOE GOLD MINING CO. have been considerably reduced by reorganizations. The assets were first sold to Jellicoe Consolidated Gold Mines on an exchange basis of six new for 10 old shares, which company in turn was succeeded by Jellicoe Mines (1939) on a basis of one of the latter shares for each three held. Jellicoe Mines (1939) also acquired three other properties but is now inactive. It is possible further development in the Little Long Lac area may prove up something which will arouse further interest in the property. Liquid assets are around $75,000.

W. P. V., Brantford, Ont.—Net operating profits of the B. GREENING WIRE CO. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, showed a considerable drop from the previous year's peak of $1,032,383 to $712,632. Depreciation was reduced, no provision made for decline in inventory values vs. $100,000 set aside last year, and net provision for income and excess profits taxes was cut from $570,000 to $363,000. This left retainable net of 66 cents per share (against the annual dividend requirement of 60 cents) plus post-war tax refund of 33 cents, comparing with net of 96 cents a share the year before.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

INDICATIONS are that world transportation systems after the war will be called on to handle greatly increased traffic compared to that during the years immediately preceding the war. Expansion of world trade, which will be one of the main factors in world rehabilitation, and better distribution of products internally should result in a freer movement of goods to export and domestic markets. The Canadian Pacific Railway, owned and operated by private enterprise, affords the one opportunity for the Canadian investor to participate in the future prosperity of the Dominion's railroads.

Canada ranks with the world's largest trading nations; is one of nature's food storehouses; has greatly expanded its productive facilities during the war and still offers advantages for increased population, further industrialization and development of natural resources. In the transition from war to peace, the Dominion will have to supply food and other materials for impoverished European nations, and as industry changes over to peace operations our products will flow into world markets in increasing quantities. Food and merchandise will have to be transported by rail, water, air, motor transport, etc., and the Canadian Pacific Railway operating most of these services should share in this traffic.

In past years the railways had to meet encroaching competition of the waterways, highways and airways, and undoubtedly this competition will increase after the cessation of hostilities. The large ship tonnage constructed to carry materials to the theatres of war will seek a share of the traffic. It can be anticipated, as an aid to employment, that the programs of provincial highway construction, interrupted by the war, will be resumed and enlarged upon, and thus increase motor transport competition. Air lines, with the advantages of speed, will offer competition for passengers and cargoes. However, the railroads still offer an economical, and in many cases convenient, form of transportation and should continue as the principal agency for the movement of traffic. In the post-war era it is probable that all forms of transportation will be co-ordinated and integrated into systems for maximum service, convenience and economical operation.

The Canadian Pacific is one of the largest railway companies in the world, operating a network of lines from coast to coast in the Dominion and extending into the United States; ocean and coastal vessels; a chain of hotels across Canada; and air lines and motor fleets as auxiliaries and feeders to the rail system. The company also operates its own express and telegraph services, and holds thousands of acres of farm lands in Western Canada. This latter should prove a substantial source of revenue to the company in any post-war plan of immigration that would bring settlers to the farm lands of the west.

Prior to the depression of the early 1930's, the company had a long record of profitable operations and dividend payments on the common stock. In the years preceding the war, effective steps were taken to meet motor truck competition and the results were reflected to a moderate degree in earnings. During the war the railways have had to carry a greater proportion of the traffic and earnings increased materially, amounting to $2.64 per share on the common stock of $25 par in 1942; $2.19 in 1941; $1.13 in 1940 and 32 cents in 1939. Rather than use annual earnings for the payment of dividends, profits have been used to improve the company's financial position. However, official intimation has been given that when operating results for 1943 can be estimated fairly accurately, the directors will give consideration to the payment of a dividend on the common stock. Common dividends were paid, with the sole exception of 1895, every year from 1882, the year after incorporation, up to 1931.

In the period 1937-1942 the Canadian Pacific improved its liquid and financial position materially. Net working capital of $59,583,344 at December 31, 1942, was an increase from $40,353,994 at December 31, 1937. This improvement in working capital was achieved in the face of a reduction in net funded debt during the same period of over $71,000,000, from $510,179,272 to $438,456.371. Of total net funded debt at the end of 1942, $295,438,229 was represented by perpetual consolidated debenture stock carrying the moderate annual interest rate of 4%. Total reserves at December 31, 1942, including maintenance, depreciation, investments, insurance, etc., amounted to $262,663,883.

After the war the company undoubtedly will find it necessary to make heavy capital expenditures for the replacement of equipment and so forth and the improved liquid position, reserves, borrowing power etc., will be an advantage to the company. Capital stock at December 31, 1942, consisted of $137,256,921 par value of 4% non-cumulative preferred stock and $335,000,000 in ordinary stock of $25 par value. Profit and loss surplus at the same date amounted to $201,250,483.

Price range and price earnings ratio, 1937-1942, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio	
	High	Low		High	Low
1942	8⅝	5	$2.64	3.0	1.8
1941	7⅛	4½	2.19	3.2	2.0
1940	8¼	4	1.13	7.3	3.1
1939	9⅛	3	0.32	28.5	9.0
1938	8½	5	d-0.32	—	—
1937	17½	7	0.30	58.3	23.3
Average 1937-1942				9.4	4.5
Approximate current price ratio based on 1942 earnings				3.3	

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOLLOW:

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net Profit	$ 40,354,267	$ 34,361,432	$ 20,145,056	$ 9,782,148	$ 1,262,382	$ 9,462,284
Surplus	201,250,483	170,385,936	144,045,295	141,353,503	136,969,650	139,950,788
Current Assets	105,007,636	98,304,401	74,250,153	63,014,898	49,896,605	54,652,445
Current Liabilities	45,424,292	40,394,978	23,971,186	14,272,605	13,072,654	14,298,451
Net Working Capital	59,583,344	57,909,428	50,278,967	48,742,293	36,823,951	40,353,994
Cash	45,381,814	48,043,813	38,029,312	31,809,398	21,883,909	25,226,284

Looking Back

Canadians can look back with pride upon their country's progress during over four years of war. Munitions and foodstuffs have been produced in increasing volume until Canada's per capita production now leads the United Nations. Financial requirements are being met largely through taxation and savings invested in Victory Loans. Excessive inflation, with its inevitable serious consequences, is being avoided.

• • •

Looking Ahead

Canadians can look to the future with equal confidence. Progress of the past four years encourages and stimulates us to work harder and to save more by spending less on non-essential goods. Simultaneously, this policy will continue to lay the foundation for greater economic stability and security after the war, from which every individual citizen will benefit.

• • •

Only our best—our very best—in work, in saving, and in thinking—is good enough to support the gallantry and courage displayed by our Fighting Forces throughout the world.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

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LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable January 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board.
W. P. RILEY,
President.

For Diversification—

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited
4¼% First Mortgage
& Collateral Trust Bonds—Due Oct. 1, 1949
Price: 103½ Yield 3.55% to maturity

St. Maurice Power Corporation
5% Second Mortgage Bonds—Due Aug. 1, 1956
Price: 101 Yield 4.90% to maturity

Maple Leaf Milling Company Limited
5½% First Mortgage Bonds—Due Dec. 1, 1958
Price: 102 Yield 5.30% to maturity

Full particulars will be mailed upon request

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1943, payable January 3rd, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1943.

By order of the Board,
E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto,
November 18th, 1943.

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

3rd January 1944

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.
2nd December 1943.

ABOUT INSURANCE

In a Changing World

BY GEORGE GILBERT

There is no doubt that as a result of the bitter experience of the depression years there is an increasing tendency to regard private enterprise as unequal to the task of furnishing a means of livelihood for every citizen willing to work and to look to government to provide a living for everybody.

Confronting all business, including insurance, is the problem of how to convince the public that, while the complex and changing modern world requires government activity in certain restricted spheres of social need, the more the field of private enterprise is encroached upon the less will be the political and economic freedom of all the people.

THAT the common problems of the insurance business far outweigh in importance and significance individual company differences is a fact which is receiving more recognition nowadays as a result of the change which has taken place in recent years in the traditional relationship between government and private enterprise. As government is now concerning itself to a greater extent with business, it is becoming recognized that the laws it enacts affecting business and the manner in which they are administered are definitely a concern of business.

One of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Life Presidents Association, President Gerard Nollen of the Bankers Life Company, took occasion to point out that business must also recognize that the people now demand action and results in keeping with their economic and social needs, on the ground that the country's resources are ample to provide everyone with a chance to earn a decent livelihood.

Further, he said, business must recognize that, if public approval is given, government will endeavor to make provision for all social and economic needs not provided for by private enterprise. Thus management is now called on to search diligently for new procedures which will discharge every obligation of private enterprise to modern life, for if private enterprise fails to do the entire job, government will step in to fill the breach.

Excellence of Performance

He also referred to the fact that public acceptance of the adequacy of private enterprise is measured not only by scope of service but also by perfection of performance, and that faith in its adequacy will stand or fall on the publicly-recognized excellence of its performance in the public interest.

Public opinion, as he pointed out, is the power behind the throne of legislative and governmental procedure, and people cannot judge intelligently unless placed in possession of the fundamental facts pertinent to the issues. In his opinion the primary responsibility for making known the facts relating to the service and value of private enterprise rests upon the shoulders of management which has the information at its command.

As far as informed opinion is concerned, it must be recognized, as he pointed out, that legislative and government officials constitute the most vital segment of the public. They undoubtedly possess great power in molding public thought, as well as being the ones who create and execute the rules of procedure under which government and private enterprise operate.

It must also be recognized that one of the new and vital elements affecting private enterprise is the modern rapid tempo of change in every phase of human existence. Modern procedure in the business of life insurance, he said, must be predicated upon an expanded program of analysis and research, and this work must be done with the mind receptive to impartial consideration of new methods and new devices.

Investment Portfolios

One of the opinions he expressed was that the existing portfolios of life insurance investments will need closer attention than conditions in the past required, when the tempo of economic change was sufficiently

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Head Office for Canada: 12 Wellington Street East, Toronto
E. M. WHITLEY, General Manager for Canada

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gradual to justify complete reliance upon current conditions and market trends. Modern conditions, stimulated by vast industrial research programs, he pointed out, is having such an effect upon the rate of obsolescence of modern mechanisms that such procedure is no longer adequate for determining the continuing quality of the various types of securities held. The effect of the automobile upon urban properties was cited as an example, and more such transformations must be expected, he said, and at an increasingly rapid rate.

With respect to new investments, his view was that the companies may be faced with the necessity of enlarging their scope of operations, as they cannot afford to proceed on the theory that the dearth of traditional investments experienced during recent years will be automatically corrected when peace returns.

As to the future rate of interest return on sound investments, he expressed the view that, while the companies cannot hope to divine the exact course of events, they can acquire information adequate to discern the safety margins they should maintain on their reserve funds held for the protection of policyholders. It is recognized that one of the primary factors in this problem is the power of government credit control.

As the investment portfolios of the life insurance companies are part and parcel of the financial structure of the country's enterprise, public and private, taxes, regulatory procedures and management operations have, as he said, a potent bearing on both the quality and available quantity of life insurance investments.

In his opinion, the modern importance of public education demands that the life insurance companies enlarge their activities in that sphere with the object of building a clear understanding in the minds of the public about the functions of life insurance and its value in the country's democratic economy. As pointed out by another speaker, Mr. Arthur W. Page, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, "if the average citizen doesn't have much idea of what goes on in the ivory towers of business, it is human nature to suspect that they are inhabited by stuffed shirts and brass hats chiefly engaged in drawing high pay, or even making profit on the side."

Education of Public

But, Mr. Page added that if the brass hats took time to convince everyone in their employ that they were human and competent, and that what they did was important, no one else would have to do it. In his view, the only way to get the picture of the responsibility of management and the fundamentals of a business reasonably understood by employees and others is to organize to do it. He also expressed the opinion that if life insurance employees and agents were organized into effective walking-talking expositors of insurance, the public could hardly escape being informed on the subject.

While realizing that the business of life insurance now stands high in public confidence because of its past performance, it must not be overlooked that this is a new day, and that growing complexity faces the insurance companies in their underwriting problems. For instance, as the president of the Bankers Life pointed out, organized business is providing extensive benefit plans for its employees, including disability, death and old age retirement benefits, which trend he regards as of great value to the preservation of the democratic structure, as private enterprise is thus serving to avoid needless assumption of responsibility by government. Life insurance has undoubtedly a vital role to play in this connection, and must harmonize head office and agency procedures with these modern demands, so that its segment of private enterprise will meet its obligation to render complete service "free from deficiencies either in scope or quality."

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have had correspondence with the "Ministers' Life and Casualty Union" of Minneapolis, and of Toronto, relative to taking out insurance in that company. I am particularly interested in health and hospital insurance, for I have all I can carry of ordinary life and endowment to care for my needs in that respect. The proposition of this company seems to be an attractive one, but I am not sure of its standing, and would deeply appreciate a word from you in your position, as to this aspect of the Union. I have read with interest your notes about insurance of various kinds, over a long period, and feel that your opinion is not only sound, but unbiased.

—L. S. J., Souris, Man.

Ministers Life and Casualty Union of Minneapolis, Minn., with Canadian head office at Toronto, has been in existence since 1901, and has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since June 20, 1935. It is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian members.

It is authorized to transact life, accident and sickness insurance in Canada in accordance with its articles of incorporation, constitution and laws. As it is required to maintain a government deposit in this country at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in Canada, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectable. Its accident and sickness policies furnish a reasonable amount of current protection at a very moderate rate. At the end of 1942 its total admitted assets in Canada were $316,611, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $207,174, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $109,437.

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AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

of Canada, Limited

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the year ending August 31, 1943

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company showing Assets and Liabilities at the end of its fiscal year, August 31, 1943, is submitted herewith, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for the year.

The books and accounts have been audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company and their certificate and report is attached.

As has been customary, the necessary renewals of and repairs to properties have been carried out and the sum of $108,488.33 has been added to the Reserve for Depreciation which now amounts to $2,333,371.52.

All inventories of raw materials and manufactured goods have been taken with care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

In the face of increasing scarcities and restrictions, the volume of your Company's business obtained during the year was equal to that of the previous year, and was thus for the second year in succession the largest in the history of the Company. We have been able to devote a large portion of our output to the war effort and, in addition, public demand for our products has been continued into the current year.

During the year the Company purchased the remaining shares of the Capital Stock of The Winnipeg Paint and Glass Company, Limited, which were in other hands, and that Company accordingly becomes a wholly owned subsidiary and its Balance Sheet and Profits are included in the consolidated figures.

The Net Profit for the year, after all deductions, amounted to $455,901.66 as compared with $641,865.10 for the preceding year. The reduction in Net Profit arose largely from an increased provision for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax amounting to $733,700.00 for the year just closed as compared with $622,000.00 for the previous year.

The Total Current Assets of the Company amounted to $6,933,711.80 and Current Liabilities stood at $1,814,838.61, leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to $5,118,873.19. Total Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year stood at $5,006,568.22.

Enlistments in the Armed Forces of the Dominion from our staff still continue and the total now in the Services is almost 25% of those employed. Under these conditions additional burdens have been encountered by the remainder, which they have been glad to bear, and to them is extended the grateful thanks of all for faithful service and support.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

Montreal, Que. GEO. A. MARTIN,
November 24, 1943. Chairman.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31, 1943

ASSETS

PROPERTY ACCOUNT:		
Balance, August 31, 1942, with subsequent additions, less deductions, at cost	$9,561,755.44	
LESS: Reserve for Depreciation	2,333,371.52	$ 7,228,383.92
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31, 1934, plus net additions less depreciation provided since that date is $3,420,561.37. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.		
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 364,856.73	
Advances	51,283.00	416,139.73
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventories as determined and certified by the management, and valued on basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower	$4,352,903.99	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve	1,864,006.78	
Other Accounts Receivable	148,166.68	
Amounts due from Shareholders	17,710.24	
Cash	550,924.11	6,933,711.80
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX		100,746.73
INSURANCE, TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES		68,567.24
		$14,747,549.42

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
V. M. DRURY, Director
D. A. WHITTAKER, Director

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Seven per cent. Cumulative Preferred— Authorized— 40,000 shares of $100.00 each	$4,000,000.00	
Issued— 34,600 shares of $100.00 each	$3,460,000.00	
No par value Ordinary— Authorized—225,000 shares Issued —200,000 shares	4,000,000.00	$ 7,460,000.00
DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY		396,142.59
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank Loan	$ 140,000.00	
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,037,347.29	
Deposit Accounts	69,259.48	
Government and Other Taxes	568,231.84	1,814,838.61
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES		20,000.00
RESERVE FOR FUTURE DEPRECIATION IN INVENTORY VALUES		50,000.00
EARNED SURPLUS, as per statement attached	$4,905,821.49	
DEFERRED SURPLUS:		
Refundable portion of excess profits tax	100,746.73	5,006,568.22
		$14,747,549.42

Submitted with our Report to the Shareholders, dated November 24, 1943.
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO. Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31, 1943, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we report that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1943, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies' Act 1934, we also report that in respect to two partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom; in respect to two other partly owned Subsidiary Companies, the profits for the year have not been taken up in these accounts, but are carried forward on the books of the respective Subsidiary Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
Montreal, November 24, 1943. Auditors.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS

AUGUST 31, 1943

Combined Profit from Operations:		
After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses (except those detailed below) including remuneration amounting in the aggregate to $119,610.53 for fees of solicitors and counsel and salaries of executive officers and directors' fees, and after providing for bad debts, but before charging depreciation of buildings and equipment		$1,290,324.23
ADD:		
Dividends from Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies and interest on Investments		33,059.72
		$1,323,383.95
DEDUCT:		
Provision for Depreciation	$ 108,488.33	
Provision for Income and Profits Taxes (including refundable portion thereof $84,050.01)	733,700.00	
Allowances paid to Retired Employees	23,668.96	
Loss on Sale of Investments	1,625.00	867,482.29
NET PROFIT for the year		$ 455,901.66
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1942	$4,764,432.96	
ADD:		
Adjustment of prior year's taxes	47,686.87	4,812,119.83
		$5,268,021.49
DEDUCT:		
Dividends of $7.00 per share paid during the year to Preferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited	$ 242,200.00	
Dividends on Common Stock	120,000.00	362,200.00
EARNED SURPLUS, balance at August 31, 1943		$4,905,821.49

Freedom of Choice and Action Can Only Be Appreciated By Comparison With Their Lack In Regimented Countries

73rd Annual Meeting of Shareholders

THE DOMINION BANK

Our Banks have stood the acid test of time through periods of depression and inflation, through war and post-war conditions, says President C. H. Carlisle.

The Dominion Bank in strong and liquid position, deposits increase, investments at high figure and satisfactory earnings.

We must go forward with renewed vigour and with fixed determination to be worthy of the victory which is to come, says Mr. Robert Rae, General Manager.

At the 73rd Annual Meeting of The Dominion Bank held in Toronto on Wednesday, December 8th, the Shareholders were addressed by the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, and by the General Manager, Mr. Robert Rae.

BANK'S YEAR REVIEWED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, ROBERT RAE

Mr. Rae pointed out that profits for the year were $914,249 as compared with $920,990 for the previous year. After payment of dividends, taxes, etc., the balance in Profit and Loss Account was $965,000, an increase of $99,000.

Notes of the Bank in circulation totalled $2,080,000, a decrease of $1,438,000. Deposits by the public totalled $180,847,000, compared with $172,174,000 a year ago. Government deposits, $16,871,000, showed an increase of $4,406,000.

Cash Assets and Investments

Cash assets, $41,273,000, approximately the same as a year ago, were equivalent to 20.28 per cent of public liabilities. Readily realizable assets, $151,750,000 were equal to 74.58 per cent of public liabilities, as against 67.71 per cent on October 31st, 1942.

Investments totalled approximately $104,767,000 of which $101,734,000 was Dominion and Provincial Government securities, including $36,305,000, Dominion of Canada ¾ per cent Deposit Certificates, the Bank's share of special financing occasioned by the war.

Commercial and Other Loans

Call and Short Loans in Canada, $1,122,000, were approximately the same as a year ago. Call and Short Loans elsewhere, $4,436,000, increased $2,164,000.

Commercial Loans showed a decrease of $10,256,000, standing at $60,239,000, the decrease being largely due to temporarily lower grain loans and smaller advances to manufacturers and merchants whose inventories are lower than usual due to shortage of consumer goods.

Concluding, Mr. Rae said: "We feel victory is nearer than we dared hope, even a few months ago, but there is still much to be done to complete the task to which we have set our hands; we must go forward with renewed vigour and the fixed determination to be worthy of the victory which is to come".

MR. C. H. CARLISLE, PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PROPOSAL TO NATIONALIZE BANKS

In addressing the Shareholders, the President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, said the people of Canada had been notified by the Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Political Party that, if elected to power, one of its first acts would be the nationalization of the Chartered Banks.

"Such action," he said, "would terminate the facilities the Chartered Banks have established for the transaction of Canadian business in all countries throughout the world where that business exists. We have not been informed as to what substitution would be made to replace this service, if replaced at all, and if made how it would be received by the countries affected."

Criticisms Serve Political Purpose

Mr. Carlisle pointed out that many criticisms had been levelled at the Chartered Banks, mostly from people or groups with little or no experience in banking, financing, production or commercial and foreign transactions, and often intending to serve a political purpose, or based on statements without facts. If criticism were always sincere and factual it would serve a useful purpose, but it was often the reverse. British and Canadian Courts of Justice required definite proof of statements made in accusation before they sentenced the accused to prison or execution, or, in the case of a corporation, to penalty. Therefore, would it not be in keeping to ascertain the facts about Chartered Banks before we condemned them to confiscation or annihilation? He pointed out that Canadian Banks operate under a charter issued under a special Act of Parliament, the Bank Act, setting out the conditions under which the bank may conduct its business. Every ten years the banks and banking system are studied by a Parliamentary Committee, and amendments to the Act recommended where required, and usually enacted.

Under the Bank Act of 1871, the Chartered Banks were authorized to issue notes to the extent of their paid-up capital, to assist them in establishing branches for a country-wide banking service and to reduce their borrowings in foreign markets for financing our grain crops. This had, in past years, made possible a banking service that could not otherwise have existed.

In reply to the suggestion that the British banks be nationalized, Viscount Philip Snowden, a Socialist, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in the MacDonald Labour Government, had stated: "If the banks were nationalized, they would have to be managed as they now are if their solvency is to be maintained." This statement was made by a man in a position to know.

"Owing to the high standard of efficiency of the Canadian Chartered Banks and their long and useful service rendered," said Mr. Carlisle, "the Canadian people will see to it that their banks carry on. The safety and progress of our country demand it."

Banks Controlled by Government

He pointed out that Canadian Chartered Banks are required to submit monthly reports to the Government, are subject to constant scrutiny and an annual audit, and are inspected at least once a year by a government inspector. "I know of no other banking system," said Mr. Carlisle, "that so thoroughly protects and safeguards public interest".

Mr. Carlisle referred to the services of the Chartered Banks in receiving deposits, making loans, collecting bills and transferring funds, maintaining world-wide banking facilities, dealing in foreign exchange, providing a checking service, and providing safekeeping for securities. In wartime they had assisted government financing and the individual's financing of government bond purchases. They had, in 1942, paid Dominion Income and Circulation Tax of $10,453,700 and business and property taxes of about $5,000,000. "We would take it," said Mr. Carlisle, "that nationalized banks would not be subject to taxation, thereby depriving the government of this revenue." The Chartered Banks had over 5,000,000 deposit accounts, totalling about three and three-quarter billions of dollars—"an endorsation, in a material way, of the soundness of our banks and the service they render."

Banks Not a Combine

"If the accusation that the Chartered Banks are a combine were true," said Mr. Carlisle, "then that combine exists at the direction of past and present Governments, since Governments, through legislation, create all Chartered Banks and supervise all their activities".

Bank shareholders numbered 51,321, with average holdings of 28½ shares. There is not, and never has been, any pooling of bank shares. Officials hold no control of the shares of any Canadian Bank. The Banks are keenly competitive. No combine exists or has existed.

The average current rate paid on the par value of bank stock is 6.6 per cent; but the average price paid for bank shares at the time of issue reflects a rate of slightly over 4 per cent. The large reserves build up over a long period, to provide for expanding business and safeguard the banks in times of depression, belong to the shareholder, but are not reflected in his share certificate. The average earnings of Canadian Chartered Banks, based on their assets, is about ½ of 1 per cent.

The Acid Test of Time

Continuing, Mr. Carlisle said: "Our banks' records have been evaluated and approved not only by the different Canadian Governments, but by Canadian people, Canadian business and by other nations. Our banks have stood the acid test of time, through periods of depression and inflation, through war and post-war conditions. Do the Canadian people at any time—and especially in time of war and facing post-war conditions—choose to discard a banking system which has proven its worth over such a long period of time, and substitute for it a nationalized system, unproven, with no skilled planning, under the direction of those in Government who may not have any knowledge of banking—a system that likely would be infested by politics and political patronage?"

Do You Want Socialism?

"Socialism, communism and dictatorship have one thing in common—that is, regimentation", declared Mr. Carlisle. "Regimentation has had its chance to prove its worth; it has only proven its lack of worth . . . Socialism assumes that the people of the State are servile and wards of the State . . . Regimentation by Government goes far beyond that of Governmental administration. It assumes control and direction of people. It deprives the individual of choosing his way through life. It deprives him of the incentive to accomplish. It assures control and guidance of enterprises . . . Our people do not choose to be directed as to where and when they shall work, the hours that they are to work, the wages that they are to receive and the kind of work to be done. Our freedom of choice and action can only be fully appreciated by comparison with the lack of freedom and organization in regimented countries such as Germany, Italy and others . . . History records that by an overwhelming margin, the major progress made by mankind has been achieved by free people and free enterprises. Progress in the last one hundred years has been as beneficial as it has been spectacular. Some of these great achievements have now become commonplace. Only by our being deprived of them can they be fully appreciated.

"During Canada's entire existence," continued Mr. Carlisle, "the British North America Act has been her Constitution and connecting link with Britain. We may wish to amend this Act, but not to destroy it . . . Canada has been a Dominion within the British Commonwealth since 1867. During her short existence she has accomplished much. She, in common with other democracies, has freedom of speech and freedom of religion. She has not at all times been free from fear and want—that likely accounts to some extent for her progress. She has not accepted the philosophy of 'plenty from the cradle to the grave', but has accepted the philosophy that every able-bodied man should be free to choose his own way through life, that he be given the opportunity of self maintenance for himself and that of his dependents, that he receive a just reward for the things that he accomplishes, that his right of ownership of what he attains by industry and enterprise shall be protected, that those who may be deprived temporarily of the opportunity of self maintenance shall be provided for by the State or the community."

For You to Decide

"We the people of Canada have much. I know of no country in which the standard of living is higher or more equitably distributed. Is it your thought that all we have garnered from the past, all that we have at present, may be expunged by any political group—even a minority group—through its class appeal and its propaganda? This is for you to decide, but before doing so it might be advisable for you to consider well the statement made recently by the Right Honourable Winston Churchill: 'We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privileges'."